The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,879—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1896.

HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
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HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES Securely packed for exportation to all Climates.
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THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
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VISITORS TO
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nished with all
Minutes from th
TON GARDE
SITUATE, a
QUARTER,
GLOUC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. OROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	26th Dec.
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* ALEDONIA	7563	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8001	R. F. Belaco	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7563	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6301	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6301	I. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked R. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.
The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports Enroute.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company
Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,199	350	7th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Feliner	4,235	50	21st Jan., 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 21, 1896.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A Steamer	25th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th Dec., 1896. Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. ARCHIMEDE .....7th Jan. 1897

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 790 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 990.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 11, 1896.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO., BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—34, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—5, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. & O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL CIRCULATING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY, and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.
SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at their Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
STEERAGE PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied to any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
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ARREARS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and MONEY AGENCY transacted.
A Book of information free on application.
BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons on the 26th December, at 2 p.m. or later if English mail is later in arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on or about the 28th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 31st Dec. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingg, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the forgoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "MEGNA," 1,181 tons, on or about 31st December.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 2nd January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 16th Jan., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th December, 1896.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,716	13th January.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA TANGA, etc., etc.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 7th November, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS
Under Contract with the French Government
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	De Maubeuge	26th Dec. 1896
YARRA	4855	Fiandin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4228	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4322	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
OCEANIEN	Schmitz	4,349	14th Jan. 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipt at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF on or about the 13th January 1897.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books, on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

INDIGESTION PERMANENTLY CURED BY PAPARIDINE.

TAKEN as liqueur after meals, PAPARIDINE instantly relieves all sense of fulness, and, in a few days, the digestive organs regain their normal condition.
Testimonials from all parts of India.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.
Application to
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Wesel-am-Rhein
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PRESERVED FISH.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE	0 10	0 12
DUNBAR'S PRAWNS	1 3	1 6
SARDINES IN TOMATOES	1 6	1 9
TURBOT, WHITEBAIT, THON, &c.		

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

SEASON 1896-97.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—No extra charge for Schultze Powder or Field Loading.
Eley's Wads and cases, Curtis and Harvey's or Pigon Wilks and Laurence's powder and best chilled shot only used. Cartridges will be loaded with black powder unless specially ordered otherwise.

		Loaded. Cash. Rs. a.	Loaded. Credit. Rs. a.	Empty. Cash. Rs. a.	Empty. Credit. Rs. a.
ELEY'S BROWN—					
No. 10	per 100	12 0	13 8	4 0	4 8
	" 500	57 8	64 0	19 0	21 4
	" 1,000	110 0	123 0	36 0	40 0
Nos. 12,12	" 100	10 6	11 4	3 0	3 6
" 16,20	" 500	47 8	53 8	14 4	16 0
	" 1,000	90 0	100 0	27 0	30 0

Full Ammunition lists free on application.

GUNPOWDER—	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pigon, Wilks, and Laurence's Alliance Prize Powder, Nos. 2, 4, and 6 grain, per lb. tin	3 0	3 6
Pigon, Wilks, and Laurence's Alliance, per Original case of 25lbs.	72 8	81 0
Curtis and Harvey's Nos. 4 and 6, per tin	3 0	3 6
Curtis and Harvey's Nos. 4 and 6, per original case of 25lbs.	72 8	81 0
Schultze's Waterproof Gunpowder, per lb. tin	2 12	3 0
Smokeless (S.S.) Powder, per lb. tin	6 0	6 12
CHILLED SHOT—		
Best Quality, Nos. 1 to 10, per bag of 14lbs	3 10	4 2
" S. S. G. and S. G. "	4 1	4 2

N.B.—Ammunition cannot be sent by Post.
Treacher and Co., Ld., respectfully draw attention to the fact that transport Licenses for Arms and Ammunition have to be procured from the Commissioner of Police which entails a delay of some days.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

COAL TAR SOAP IS WELL KNOWN
COAL TAR SOAP AS A RELIABLE
COAL TAR SOAP PREVENTIVE
COAL TAR SOAP OF INFECTIOUS
COAL TAR SOAP AND OTHER
COAL TAR SOAP DISEASES.
COAL TAR SOAP IS A CHEAP
COAL TAR SOAP DISINFECTANT FOR
COAL TAR SOAP THE PERSON, CLOTHES & DWELLINGS.

PACKET OF 3 TABLETS	Rs.	0 12
" 12 "	.....	2 4

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application ; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.
LONDON AGENTS :—GRINDLAY & Co.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DISINFECTANTS ! DISINFECTANTS ! ! DISINFECTANTS ! ! !

USE ONLY
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS.

CREASOTINE.
THE EFFICIENT STANDARD DISINFECTANT.
An atmosphere impregnated with Creasotine vapour is incapable of conveying infection.
Creasotine is a powerful antiseptic and germ destroyer.
This Preparation is specially recommended for the disinfection of Drains, Cesspools, removing offensive smells, neutralizing and destroying contagion.

TREACHER'S
CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTING POWDER.
Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. pure Carbolic Acid.
This Disinfectant contains fully 15 per cent. guaranteed Carbolic Acid ; will be found most satisfactory in its action ; it is far superior to the weak disinfecting powders at present so much in use.

TREACHER'S
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID.
ALL THE ABOVE SUPPLIED IN ANY QUANTITY.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE BUYERS.
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

LATENT ENERGY.

IT is so difficult in India to preserve the energy necessary to enable you to fulfil the daily duty that many are compelled to use either a tonic or a "peg" as a stimulant.
WE RECOMMEND THE FORMER, AND
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR
is THE TONIC best suited to the requirements of Indian Life. It will be found invaluable by the overtaxed business man, the harassed wife, and by all who feel
run down and poorly. It is really
ENERGY BOTTLED.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.
KEMP OF BOMBAY.

BROWN HAIR,
BLACK HAIR,
GREY HAIR,
RED HAIR,
AUBURN HAIR,
GOLDEN HAIR,
OR HAIR OF ANY OTHER COLOUR,
Will be vastly improved in appearance, growth, strength and texture if dressed day by day with
KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
The most exhilarating and refreshing Dressing in existence, and the only preparation that can be relied upon to protect the Hair from the injurious effects of the Indian Climate.
Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS.
SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN
FROM THE BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.
A SPLENDID SELECTION
IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS OF
GLASS AND CHINAWARE
BREAKFAST AND DINNER SERVICES, TOILET SETS, DESSERT SETS, CHAMBER SERVICES.
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S STANDARD GLASSWARE.
WEDGWOOD, HARLEQUIN, AND EGG WARE.
THE NEW SAMIAN POTTERY.
FLOWER HOLDERS FOR TABLE DECORATIONS.
TABLE GLASSWARE.
SEVERAL NEW PATTERNS.
LAMPS.
BY HINKS AND COMPANY.
A LARGE SELECTION OF TABLE AND HANGING LAMPS IN NEW DESIGNS.
LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR KITCHEN AND OTHER USES.
CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.
THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES,
POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS.
ELECTRO PLATED WARE
FROM THE BEST LONDON AND SHEFFIELD HOUSES, AND OF GUARANTEED QUALITY.
ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS
AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR
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THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA.
KITCHEN AND CULINARY UTENSILS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
CHEAVIN'S NEW MICROBE-PROOF FILTERS.
KEROSINE COOKING STOVES.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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Because of the Child. By Curtis Yorke.
Half a Hero. By Anthony Hope.
An Uncrowned King. By Sidney Grier.
Denounced. By Blundell Burton.
Stonewall's Scout. By R. Horsley.
Camps and Quarters. By Archibald Forbes.
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The Rose of Annandale. By Gordon Stables.
Illumination. By Harold Frederic.
The Daughter of Alouette. By M. A. Owen.
The Story of Maurice L'Estrange. By G. W. T. Omond.
The Doctor of the Juliet. By H. Collingwood.
Sappers and Miners. By G. Manville Fenn.
The Man on the March. By Martin Cobbett.
The Betrayal of John Fordham. By B. L. Farjeon.
The Romance of Mrs. Wodehouse. By Mrs Harcourt.
The Next Crusade. By Robert Cromie.
In the Great Deep. By J. A. Barry.
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Urith. By Baring-Gould.
Lady Lovan. By Agnes Ferrall.
Mr Bailey Martin. By Percy White.
A Woman's Whim. By Mrs. Diehl.
A Quaker Grandmother. By "Iota."
Dartmoor Idylls. By Baring-Gould.
A Son of Ishmael. By L. T. Meade.
Vendetta. By Marie Corelli.
False Coin or True. By F. F. Montresor.
The Underside of Things. By Lillian Bell.
Four Women in the Case. By Annie Thomas.
Vignette Stories. By Rita.
Cameos. By Marie Corelli.

J. M. Barrie's "SENTIMENTAL TOMMY."

Marie Corelli's "THE MURDER OF DELICIA."

Flotsam. By H. S. Merrimann.
The Truth Tellers. By John Strange Winter.
At Home at Inveresk. By T. L. Peyton.
Story of Fort Shrayne. By Capt. King.
Dr. Congalton's Legacy. By Henry Johnston.
The Case of Ailsa Gray. By Manville Fenn.
His Excellency's English Governess. By Sidney Grier.
Old Mr. Tredgold. By Mrs. Oliphant.
The Expiation of Wynne Pallicer. By Bertram Mitford.
The Eleventh Commandment. By E. H. Sutcliffe.
The Two Mayrs. By Mrs. Oliphant.
Trespasses of Two. By Frederick Breton.
A Modern Man. By Ella MacMahon.
Miss Armstrong's and other Circumstances. By John Davidson.
Denis. By E. M. Field.
Our Widow. By Florence Warden.
The Calico Printer. By Charlotte Fennell.
Clara Hopgood. By Mark Rutherford.
Heavy Odds. By Marcus Clarke.
Brisels. By William Black.
Disturbing Elements. By M. E. Bircheno ugh.
Dalreen : A Novel. By Frank Frankfort Moore.

S. R. Crockett's "GREY MAN OF AUCHENDRAYNE."

For Love of Prue. By Leslie Keith.
The Youth of Parnassus. By L. Pearsall-Smith.
Mrs. Dorothy Marvin. By J. C. Snaith.
The Cock and Anchor. By J. S. Lefanu.
The Horseman's Word. By Neil Roy.
Prisoners of Silence. By M. A. Dickens.
Tryphena in Love. By Walter Raymond.
Old Maids and Young. By R. D'Esterre Keeling.
The Education of Antonio. By F. E. Phillips.
My Honey. By the Author of "Tip-Cat."
Will Rose. By F. Francis.
A Rising Star. By D. C. Murray.
The Love Affairs of an Old Maid. By Lillian Bell.
A Second Life. By Mrs. Alexander.
Minor Dialogues. By W. P. Ridge.
Not Exactly. By E. M. Stooke.
The Wooing of Doris. By Mrs. J. K. Spender.
Winifred Mount. By Richard Pryce.
The Renegade. By J. Chalmer.
The Shoulder of Shasta. By Bram Stoker.
The Old Pastures. By Mrs. Adams.
Passion's Puppets. Anonymous.
Mid Green Pastures. By E. R. Eder.
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One Woman's Wisdom. By A. Murphy.
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TO THE CUSTODIANS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND SECRETARIES OF BOOK CLUBS who may have in their possession imperfect sets of Standard Authors, such as :—

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Ian Maclaren.
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W. E. Norris.
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James Payn.
Mayne Reid.
Rita.
Mrs. Campbell Praed.
Olive Schreiner.
J. H. Shorthouse.
Hawley Smart.
R. L. Stevenson.
Meadows Taylor.
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Marie Corelli.
S. R. Crockett.
Charles Dickens.
Alexander Dumas.
James Grant.
Rider Haggard.
Bret Harte.
Anthony Hope.
Mrs. Kennard.
Rudyard Kipling.
Lord Lytton.
Capt. Marryatt.
George Meredith.
Frankfort Moore
D. C. Murray.
Mrs. Oliphant.
Gilbert Parker.
Charles Reade.
Mrs. Riddell.
Clark Russell.
Colonel Henry Savage.
Sir Walter Scott.
G. R. Sims.
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We would urge the advisability of immediately communicating with us as we have a large stock on hand of odd volumes, and in nearly all instances can supply those for completing by return of post.

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It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled whilst the Funds have more than quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.
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CHARLIE TAYLOR.

...full strength of the Company.

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SEATING TARIFF, Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

ox Plan at SOUNDY'S. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform admitted to Pit and Stalls at half price.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

SEASON 1897.

WE are already REGISTERING NAMES for BIRTHS in HOMEWARD STEAMERS leaving Bombay in MARCH, APRIL and MAY next, and as accommodation is allotted in the order of application, EARLY DECISION is recommended.

No charge for securing passages, but applications must be accompanied by deposit of half passage money.

Lists of sailings, fares, &c., on application to

THOS. COOK & SON.

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," arrived from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN in the stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 24th December, 1896.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per S. S. "TOKIO," arrived from HULL and MIDDLESBROUGH, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th December, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 1st January 1897, for "NEW YEAR'S DAY."

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..... Rs. 12
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client, Mr. SADANAND TRIMBUCK KALE, with the consent and privity of his son, DWARKANATH SADANAND KALE, is desirous of making a settlement of the share of his said son in the ancestral immoveable property of the family, so as to prevent designing persons from having any money or other dealings with his said son, in respect of or in the security of such share. Mr. Sadanand is informed that his said son was born before and after he attained his age of majority made to pass several blank promissory notes, in some cases for no consideration and in others for a consideration much less than the amounts of the notes.

Persons holding such promissory notes and having any other claims against the said Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale are hereby required to submit their claims (if any) with all proper proofs to the undersigned at their office at No. 91, Meadows Street, within 15 days from the date hereof, in order to enable Mr. Sadanand to investigate into the same and pay such of them as may be bona fide and true. If no such claims are submitted within the time aforesaid, the same will be treated as non-existing or waived or relinquished, and Mr. Sadanand and his said son will then proceed to complete the contemplated settlement.—Dated this 23rd day of December, 1896.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Solicitors for Sadanand Trimbuck.

MADON, SONS & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

PROMPTLY Attend and Carefully Execute Orders received from Up-country and locally for Drugs, Medicines and all Articles connected with Pharmacy. Prices moderate.

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...APOLOGY.

...LOCK.

...t.—In reply to your Solicitor's ...last instant, I cannot admit I have made ...tement about you. From certain facts ...was led to believe Messrs. BURN ...interested with you in your Trade, and ...a suspension to swear three per- ...of injuring you, nor can I see how ...that standing could ...

...I made the state- ...

...AVANAGH.

...LISHED WEEKLY.

...BAY PRICE CURRENT, ...UMMARY OF TRADE.

...Bombay *Gazette* Office on the De- ...Mail for Europe. ...t contains— ...rket Report.

...rts during the Week. ...illion. ...Exports from Bombay ...ecasts, with the total Ex- ...the same period, as far ...tively, ...and Imports, of Piece-Goods, ...dation Great Britain up to ...part, month, and the same ...3rd 1879, respectively. ...Exchange. ...public harbour on the date of ...during Departures of Vessels ...Charts ...

...advance....Rs 10. ..." *Bo*.....Annas 4. ...Esplanade Road, Fort.

...LAUNT NORTHERN ...EL, ...H.

Situs the Native City, a most ...lity, oldest esta- ...blishmen...rth-West. Cook's ...upons accepted. Branches ...abad, Agra and the Longha.

GOLD AND ...ER THREADS. (REAL ...ITATION). BRAIDS...DS, LACE ...FRINGES, &c., *Bullions of* Description for Embroidering, *Ruby Holes* Wire-drawing.

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GRINDLAY, ...ROOM & CO.,
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...Prize Medal for Excellence at ...ate Chicago Exhibition. ...Qts.; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts. ...AGENTS: ..., PALMER & Co

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

1 tea and coffee service in 4 pieces, suitable for presentation.
1 tantalus liquor frame, with 3 cut glass bottles.

Under instruction from the Receiver, appointed in suit No. 543 of 1896, a lot of household furniture, belonging to the Central Hotel, consisting of chest-of-drawers, marble top tables, cloth, and gown press, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong bulk victoria in very good order.
1 Handsome strong high-wheeled dog-cart with hood.
1 Brown arab pony, 13-3, broken to harness and saddle, can play polo very quiet.
1 F. grey arab, 14-1, goes in harness and saddle.
1 Cushion tyred safety bycicle.

By order of the Commandant, H. E. the Governor's body-guard—

4 bay Arab horses 14-2.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 79, Gamdevi Road, Chowpatty, opposite Victoria Mills, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plate-t, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Pem an and Brussels carpets, engravings and pictures, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. A. M. LAFOND.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gamdevi Road, Chowpatty, opposite Victoria Mills, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, specially made to order by John Roberts and Co., plated-glass, and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, one fine-toned mahogany grand square pianoforte, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. A. B. F. MYERS, of Jessy Roberts and Co.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th December, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 28th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 double barrel breach-loading gun.
1 ebonized Cottage Pianoforte.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, chest-of-drawers, almyrah, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Kachmbhoy Jivajee, ex s. s. Imperatrix—

852, W. L. and Co., 2—1 Cask Brass Foundry.

By order of Mr. Manshunker Vateshunker, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Liladhur Valjee—

70 bales grey cloth, consisting of chudders and dhoties.

By order of Mr. Morarjee Veljee, and on account and at the risk of Mat'waree Samratrao Khetsidas—

30 cases each 60 pieces, white shirtings, 34 to 35 inches, yards, kettle stamp.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. F. R. Mitchell—

9 cases William Hurland and Son's varnish,

On account and at the risk of Akburally Mahomedally Ismail, ex s. s. Nubia, —

6181 B. M. 107 1-3—3 cases tin bush plates and saucers.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 light dogcart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., Lancaster's camera, Lancaster's special wide angle and landscape lense, also rapid rectilinear lense, sewing machine, safety bicycle, Hink's lamps, pictures, table ornaments, iron safe, garden roller, &c., the property of E. WINCHCOMBE, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 9th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 39, Marine Lines, opposite the new bungalows, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, by John Roberts and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, fancy door curtains, Hink's table and hanging lamps, carpets, a large collection of garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of G. OWEN DUNN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th December, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUILDING AT DADUR ROAD.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the buildings, Street No. 23, Dadur Road.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF GROUND BELONGING TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

The following 40 Municipal plots of land, suitable for building, situate in the Agripada district, and to the north of the Byculla Club, will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. (in pursuance of sanction given by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay), at 3 p.m. on MONDAY, the 11th January, 1897, the auction, if not completed that day, will be continued at 3 p.m. on each successive day (except Sundays) until all the plots have been offered.

Particulars of the Plots.

Plot Nos.	Area sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area sq. yds.
1	638·97	15	555·56	31	597·24
2	555·56	16	757·13	32	581·63
3	555·56	19	670·69	33	638·89
4	734·91	20	672·48	34	640·74
5	734·91	21	674·77	35	727·87
6	555·56	22	676·55	36	715·00
7	555·56	23	639·09	53	715·00
8	734·91	24	670·73	66	715·00
9	757·13	25	683·68	79	727·22
10	555·56	26	686·23	90	721·11
11	555·56	27	689·78	99	721·11
12	746·02	28	680·81	105	737·22
13	746·01	29	692·08		
14	555·56	30	698·37		

Plans showing all the plots of land to be sold can be purchased at the Executive Engineer's Office, Municipality, at Re. 1 each.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer at the Municipal Office, Esplanade, to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Bayley, and Dunlop, Municipal Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 25th December, 1896.

INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

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FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
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HORSE CLOTHING.

FOR Heavy BLANKETING SUITS for the Hills and the Cold Season; for Serge Suits for the Rains; for light Cotton Sheets for the Hot Weather apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Samples free on Application.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country consignees. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses boarding on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt., Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of manly power, pearness of blood, nervous exertions, sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General, India,

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,
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Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD.

NOTICES.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for the COMMISSIONER and DEPUTY COMMISSIONER of POLICE should in future be addressed to the BOMBAY POLICE HEAD QUARTERS, ESPLANADE, opposite the Arthur Crawford Markets.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th, and 26th instant, and on THURSDAY, the 31st, and on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo, these days being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th December, 1896.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS travelling by the Company's Steamers between 15th December and 15th January, will be GRANTED RETURN TICKETS at SINGLE FARES.

MACKINNON MAKENZIE, CO.,
Agents.

GREAT AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will befriend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, care of this Paper.

MADRAS RACES.

FIRST SPRING MEETING, 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the 2nd ENTRANCES for the FIRST SPRING MEETING to be held on the 12th, 14th and 16th January, 1897, CLOSE on FRIDAY, the 1st January, 1897. Special attention is drawn to 1st para. of General Condition No. 10.

J. O. HUD,
Secretary, Madras, Races.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only! Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 6 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

CASSUM ALLARAKHIA, late of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant.

PLACIDA PRISCILLA DIAS, a minor, late of Goa, Portuguese Inhabitant.

JAMES COTPAM, late European Manager, the Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Bombay.

WILLIAM PICKERING, late European Carding Master, Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Bombay.

VUSSONJI WALJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

ROBERT SMITH, late Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel, Army Medical Staff, Kirkee.

HENRY DONALD ROSSETER, late a Major in Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, Poona.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 18th December, 1896.

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SUFFERING from NERVOUS & PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable pamphlet explaining how all nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent sealed, Post Free.—Address,

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FOR SALE.

AS TURN-OUT ors eparately, VICTORIA, by Fulker of Salisbury, with GRAY WALER, 15-2, and set of Poona-made Harness. Carriage very well built, light, and easy, in good condition. Horse, Sailor-Boy, well known with Bombay Hounds and Light Horse, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, aged, bel sound, slight blemish. Turn-out, Rs. 800. Victoria Rs. 550, Horse and Harness, Rs. 325, BISHOP of Bombay.

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THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF
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OVER 500 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an

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NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

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What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

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			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
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Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
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These can be recommended as good smokes:—				
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50 with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra do.	50 do.	"	9	0
Isabels do.	50 do.	"	7	8
Exquisitas do.	50 do.	"	7	0
Princessas (small size) do.	50 do.	"	5	0
Little Devils do.	50 do.	"	3	0
Club Londres do.	100 do.	"	7	0
Nouvo Habano Especial do.	100	"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100	"	6	8
Habano 2A do.	100	"	4	8
Cartado 1A do.	100	"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

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GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
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COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity commanding, in short the highest price in the Market. Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London.

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METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars. OF ALL DEALERS.

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Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 5h. 30m. High water, 8-35m., 2-35s. Low water, 8-40m., 3-11s.
Christmas Day: Banks closed.
Christmas dinners at the Sailors' Home, the Government Workhouse, and the Strangers' Home.
Christmas Polo Match.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 5h. 30m. High water, 3-5m, 3-35s. Low water, 9-23m., 9-4s.
Bank holiday.
Departure of H. E. the Governor for Bijapore, Victoria Terminus, 9 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, Taylor-Carrington Company.
Roller Skating Rink, Masked Carnival.

SUNDAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 3 57m., 4-45s. Low water, 10-26m. 10-9s.
Bombay Foxhounds meet, Bamanwadi.
P. and O. s. s. Oriental, with English mails of the 11th inst, due to arrive, 8 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Tokio entered, and the steamer Drachenfels left it on Wednesday and the steamer Zuari yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Bisagno entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamers Dumra, Ravena, Kerbela, and Mirzapore left it yesterday.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—With effect from the 24th instant the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 6, viz., 1s. 3d. per rupee.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered in the Church Mission Hall, Thakordwar, to-morrow (Saturday), at 6-15 p.m., by Capt. Prance, R. N. Subject:—"The Sign of the Swaddling Clothes and Manger."

REPORTED LOSS AT THE VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CLUB.—Mr. Bapty has reported to the police the loss of Rs. 910 at the Volunteer Artillery Club at half-past 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening. It appears that the notes were dropped in the billiard room, where some fifteen or eighteen persons were present, and though immediate search was made for the notes, they were nowhere to be found.

BURGLARY AT KHOJA STREET.—Nusserwanji Dinshaw, a Parsee egg merchant, residing at Khoja Street, locked the door of his room on Wednesday morning, and went out in the town to transact some business. On his return home in the evening, he found the lock on the door wrenched off and lying on the ground. On entering the place, the complainant discovered the loss of a basket containing seven hundred eggs and Rs. 50 in cash, from the till of his table.

WARM RECEPTION TO AN EARLY MORNING VISITOR.—Abdool Rahiman Rustom, a Mahomedan, went to the house of a woman, at Falkland Road, at 4 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, and while trying to get in through a window, one Abba Sahebji, who is related to the woman, came up and assaulted the visitor with a stick, causing two contused wounds, each two inches long, on the head. The complainant was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained under treatment. The assailant, who has absconded, is being sought for.

DEATH OF A NARIAD DOCTOR.—A Nadiad correspondent writes:—The people of Nariad were shocked to hear on Wednesday morning that their good physician, Dr. Peterson, had died suddenly. He had proved of no avail. It is many years now since the people of this place had the pleasure of the acquaintance of Dr. R. M. Kelavala. They cherish a vivid recollection of the noble character of the doctor in his dealings with the poor and in his efforts for the public good. The whole of Kaira zilla, and especially Nadiad and the adjoining villages, have suffered a great and lamentable loss.

FOUND DROWNED.—About half-past 4 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, a police camooses, No. 278, doing duty at the Mombadavie Tank, observed the dead body of a human being floating on the surface of the water on the north side of the tank. The ramoose informed a sepoy of the city police, who had the body removed on board. There were external marks of violence on the body, which appeared to be of a Hindu man, about thirty years of age, and which was dressed only in a dhotur. Inspector Cordeaux was informed, and had the information circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in an open verdict.

MARRIAGE A FAILURE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of Hurkoo, a Hindu woman, aged twenty years, wife of one Gangoo Mahipa, who deserted her about two years ago, and ever since that time she had been residing with her parents at Byculla. Deceased had small pox when she was a child, and after it left her her nose was affected and she always suffered from it. She was treated in the hospital, but she got no better and her husband deserted her. She was, according to the statement made by her father, a well behaved woman and used to work in one of Messrs. Greaves Cotton Mills. On Friday morning deceased did not return home from the mill, when her father, who is a coachman in the service of Mr. Baumbach, searched for her, but failed to find her. About half-past 5 o'clock, on Wednesday evening a malee, employed at the Soondervas Mill, while coming home from the mill, saw the dead body of a woman floating on the surface of the water in a quarryhole, outside the mill compound, behind the Byculla Club. The police were informed, and the body was removed out of the hole and conveyed to the morgue, where no one could then identify it. About half-past 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, the father was exercising his master's horse on the Byculla Flats, when on hearing that the dead body of a woman was found from a quarryhole on the previous evening, went home and identified the body as that of his deceased daughter. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DARING THEFT BY A SERVANT.

SMART ARREST BY A RAILWAY POLICEMAN.

BEFORE Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent McDermott prosecuted one Sadashive Khanderao, a Hindu, aged twenty years, lately a servant in the employ of Rambhandra Atmaram Tarkhad, son of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang Tarkhad, residing in a bungalow at Chowpatty, on a charge of theft as a servant, of a cash box, containing gold, silver and pearl ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 2,855. It appeared that about three years ago while at Baroda complainant took the accused in his service, but subsequently finding him to be negligent in the discharge of his duties, dismissed him. About twenty days ago accused went to the complainant at his bungalow at Chowpatty, and begged him to take him again in his service, representing that he had no friends or relations in Bombay, that he had no means of supporting himself, and that he was starving. The complainant offered to give him the railway fare from Bombay to Baroda, which the man refused, and requested him to take him again in his service. His entreaties prevailed and complainant eventually employed him in his house as a domestic servant. Everything went on all right until Tuesday morning, when Sadashive was found missing from the house. His sudden disappearance did not raise any suspicion in the mind of the complainant, who thought that accused might have gone out and would return after some time. About 7 o'clock the same evening accused was brought to the complainant's bungalow by Moonshee Hussain Mahomed, head constable, B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, in charge of the complainant whether he knew the accused, and whether his ornaments were safe in his box. The complainant opened his steel trunk and found a cash box, containing the ornaments, missing. The Railway Police then produced the box before the ornaments, which were at once identified by complainant as his own. The Railway Police then handed over the accused to Superintendent McDermott, who, with the assistance of Inspector Sanderson, instituted an inquiry, which elicited the following fact:—About 11 o'clock on the previous night the accused opened the brass lock, which was secured on the trunk with a duplicate key, and having abstracted the small iron box containing the ornaments, went to the Grant Road Station, and thence proceeded to the Mahim Fair. He remained for the night near the Mahim Railway station, and about 11 o'clock on the following morning went to a Boree in the Mahim Bazaar, and having paid him two annas had the box opened by him by means of a duplicate key. He then bought a canvas bag and went to the beach, where he emptied the contents of the box into the bag and threw away the box into the sea. He returned to the Mahim Bazaar and purchased a pair of *chotors* and a pair of shoes, out of Rs. 17, which were in the box. He next visited a gaming house, where he lost Rs.8. About 3 p.m. he proceeded on foot to Bandora station, and enquired, of B. B. and C. I. Railway Policeman No. 408, who was on duty at the station, when the next train for Baroda would arrive. The sepoy asked him where he had come from, and upon receiving a reply that he had come from Bombay on foot, became suspicious, and asked what the canvas bag contained. Accused replied that it contained his wearing apparel. Not satisfied with the reply, the sepoy searched the bag and discovered the ornaments. Accused was then made over to the head constable, Moonshee, to whom he made a statement and took him to the complainant's house. The complainant having identified the ornaments as his own, accused was handed over to Superintendent McDermott. All the ornaments were found safe in the bag with the exception of Rs. 13, which accused had spent in buying cloths, a pair of shoes, and in a gaming house. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by his Worship to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The complainant informed the court that he wished to give a sufficient reward to the railway policeman, through whose intelligence the property was recovered. His Worship referred him to the Divisional Superintendent of Police.

DIVINE SERVI

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Sunday after Christmas.
9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrews Church, Fort.
Evening Service—Ps. 98, tune 148; Psa. 5, tune 139; Hys. 241 and 189.
Anthem—"Arise shine for thy light is come."

...OGHAT is without precedent that there ... be three British Major-Generals serving in the Egyptian Army at one and the same time, there is little doubt that the Sirdar—himself a Major-General—will be allowed to retain the service of Major-Gens. Hunter and Rundle—recently promoted to their present rank, in recognition of their services with the Dongola expedition—at least, until after the campaign of next year. It is also expected that other British officers whose periods of service ... Egyptian Army are about to expire will be ... for the same reason.

...TS FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient ... hygienic of all soaps—The ATKINSON MILK ...HUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and ...xury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; ...he skin in a pure refreshed and healthy ...absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive,

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Society was held on Monday, the 21st instant, Dr. P. Peterson, President, in the chair. There were also present the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, Rev. R. Scott, Messrs. S. T. Bhandare, J. S. Sanjgiri, and the Hon. J. P. Yajnik, Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Rajaram Shastri Bhagvat then read a paper on a Chapter from the Tandya Brahman of the Sam Veda and the Latyayana Sutras on the Admission of the Non-Aryans into Aryan Society in the Vedic Age.

It has been a moot question with the students of Indian history how the Aryan settlers in India succeeded in incorporating the non-Aryan races of the country into a common system of religious faith and social life. Indian Society as it is now found, with its system of caste organisations, mutually exclusive of one another, seems wholly incapable of such an expansion. But there can be no doubt that at some early stage of its growth, this capacity of expansion was its chief characteristic. Sir Alfred Lyall notices this elasticity of the Aryan system of faith and traces the process by which, even at the present day, the aboriginal tribes are being converted to Hinduism. The modern expansion differs from what must have taken place when the Dravidian races and the Trans-Gangetic tribes were first organised. The only works which throw some light on this interesting subject are the ritualistic writings, especially the Tandya Brahmana of the Sama Veda and the Latyayan Sutra which they do, when describing the Vratya-Stoma or the sacrifice for the regeneration of the fallen.

After giving an English translation of the text the four different kinds of the sacrifice are described. The first is performed for those who fell from the Aryan depressed race, and also for those who were degraded. Those of the depressed race, who had the sacrifice performed, were treated as their equals by the followers of the Vedas. In the case of the degraded the question was not one of re-admission there of conversion. The depressed race, though described as not studying the Vedas, tilling the soil or trading, is said to have been divided into two classes, the upper and the lower; the former wearing a turban, carrying a whip in one hand, and a bow, possessed of a carriage, clad in white garments with black borders, wearing sheep skins and using coins of silver and the latter putting on sheep skin or garments of wool interwoven lengthwise with threads dyed red, and using shoes.

The second was performed for re-admitting those who were guilty of manslaughter. These having either absconded, or being condemned to banishment after passing some years among alien races, naturally yearned to return to their kith and kin.

The third was for the re-admission of those who having lived from childhood for a number of years among the depressed races were denationalised, and the occasion for the fourth was the return in old age of a follower of the Vedas from amongst the depressed people.

The four forms of the sacrifice are then discussed in detail and the paper is concluded with the following remarks:—In the Dharma Sutra ascribed to Apastamba, the word Vratya, however, does not occur, though the ceremony for the re-admission of Aryan youths into three classes, the first class comprises those who have passed the limit of age for the performance of the thread ceremony, those whose fathers and grandfathers have died without the thread ceremony, and those who have married wives while the third is reserved for those whose great grandfathers also have departed this world without the sacred thread. Apastamba prescribes penances which such unregenerate Aryans must submit to before they can ask to have the thread ceremony performed on them. The original Vratya being no more found there are no occasions for the performance of any of the four Vratyastomas in these days. The modern Brahmin taking precious care not to put off the sacred thread even for a day, rather than do so in tenth or eleventh year as preliminary to his early marriages and strictly holding that Kshatriyas and Vaishyas have become quite extinct in this age of Kali, there are now-a-days no occasions even for the penances prescribed by Apastamba.

The orthodox Brahmin priest of to-day, having thus had no opportunities to perform the Vratyastoma himself or to see it performed for others, he is unable to throw any light on the working of its details. Besides the ceremony in question being treated of at length in Sama Veda which has its followers among the Maratha Brahmans who belong either to Rigveda, which makes no mention of it or to Yajurveda, which seems to allude to it only casually its ignorance throughout the length and breadth of the country ought not to be a matter for surprise. Curiously enough the word Vratya is still preserved in the sense of "naughty, unmanageable, playing pranks," in the every-day language of the Maratha people.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Rajaram Shastri for the interesting paper he had read.

ALLEGED BREACH OF MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge.)

JAN MAHOMED FAZAL VS. OOSMAN PEER MAHOMED.

MR. CHOTALAL, Pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Nusserwanji, pleader, for the defendant.

Claim Rs. 1,930, being the value of gold and silver ornaments presented to the defendant's daughter, from time to time, on his agreeing to give his daughter in marriage to the plaintiff's son which agreement he failed to carry out, together with the costs of the suit.

The plaintiff in his plaint stated that about fifteen years ago the defendant proposed to marry his daughter Rooksana with a minor child the plaintiff's son, Abdul Kareem, who was also at the time a minor. The plaintiff's son was subsequently betrothed to the defendant's daughter in Bombay according to the custom of the caste and at the time of the betrothal and consequently on auspicious occasions the plaintiff presented to his intended daughter-in-law gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,930. At the time of the betrothal it was agreed between the parties that the defendant should marry the said daughter as soon as she attained the age of puberty; but the defendant in breach of the contract made gave his daughter in marriage to one Ismail Haroon on the 4th of August 1893, and thereby failed in carrying out the contract. Subsequently the plaintiff demanded the contract or their value from defendant, which he failed to give. Under these circumstances plaintiff prayed judgment for Rs. 1,930 and the costs of the suit or other relief as the court might think fit.

Mr. Nusserwanji, on behalf of the defendant, contended that the court had no jurisdiction to try the suit as his client had been for upwards of thirty years living at Igatpuri and that the cause of action arose at Igatpuri, and not in Bombay. He also pleaded limitation and denied a breach of contract, and further denied that the plaintiff gave any ornaments to the defendants' daughter on her betrothal as alleged in the plaint. The pleader denied conversion of ornaments for the use of his client.

His Honour, after recording the evidence and hearing the arguments of advocates for the respective parties, dismissed the suit with costs on the question of jurisdiction.

THE MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

THE accompanying tables will more clearly show the mortality of the past week. Although the total mortality is higher, in some ways it is a more favorable record than in the previous week. The first table, for instance, shows that the mortality in 9 sections is less than in the previous week:—

Mortality less than the last week in the following sections:—

1. Chowpatty	63·24
2. Dongree	54·39
3. Upper Colaba	47·98
4. Mahim	39·10
5. Chuckla	27·46
6. Mazagon	17·00
7. Fort South	13·16
8. Middle and Lower Colaba	11·45
9. Sion	7·96

HIGHEST MORTALITY.

Week ending, 22nd December 1896.

Kamathipura	229·57
1st Nagpada	154·13
2nd Nagpada	149·61
Khara Talao	140·71
Umberkhadi	125·87
Kumbharwada	119·45

LOWEST.

No death in Upper Colaba.	
Fort South	13·16
Chowpatty	18·05
Walkeshwar	24·01
Mahim	30·91
Mahalaxmi	33·61

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 23rd December:—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Galle	Barber, P. and O. Thames.
Jerusalem	Bassous.
Djeddah	Ackher.
Lucknow	Rev. A. B. Leahy, Missions.
Goa	Sant Anna Sebastiao Borges, care of Mr. Moicaff Borjee, Frere Road, Mody Bay.
Goa	P. De Souza.
Gadwal	Bhaichund Gelabchund Kothare.
Jodhpur B.	Col. Mackookhan, private Secy., care of Aba Efacul Mohd and Co.

THE Queen has approved the following appointments in the Diplomatic Service:—Viscount Gough, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Berlin; and Maurice de Bunsen, Esq., C. B., to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Washington. Viscount Gough, till recently the Hon. Hugh Gough, was nominated an Attache in 1873, and was sent to Rio Janeiro in the same year. In 1875 he was promoted to be Third Secretary, and in the following year was transferred to Madrid. In 1878 he became Second Secretary to the Legation at Athens. He was transferred to the Hague in 1879, to Berlin later in the same year, to Rome in 1882, and to St. Petersburg in 1885. In 1887 he became First Secretary at Rio Janeiro, and proceeded to Stockholm in the following year, remaining at that post till his promotion to Washington, on Sept. 3, 1894. Mr. Maurice William Ernest de Bunsen entered the Diplomatic Service in 1878 as Attache at Washington. He became Third Secretary a year later, and in 1881 was transferred to Berlin, where he was advanced to be Second Secretary in 1883. In 1884 he acted as Charge d'Affaires at Madrid, and went in 1886 to Paris. In the succeeding year he became attached to the Legation at Lisbon, and in 1891 was promoted to Secretary of the Legation at Tokio. Two years ago Mr. de Bunsen went to the Siamese capital as Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are extracts from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on 19th December:—

BUILDING LEASES.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 14th December 1896, submitting an offer made by Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonjee Shroff to lease for 50 years a plot of land on Apollo Reclamation containing 511 1-9 square yards at the following rates of rent fixed by the Trustees for the locality, adding that, as the harbour frontage will have to be arcaded, half rates for the area covered by the arcade will also have to be paid; that the applicant proposes to erect a three-floor building at a cost of Rs. 30,000, and recommending that the offer be accepted.

Resolution.—It will be necessary to insist on four floors and on the string courses being level with those of the building at the opposite corner. On this understanding, a lease for 99 years at the rates sanctioned by the Trustees may be granted.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 16th December 1893, submitting, for consideration, two applications for a 99 years' lease of land at the Apollo Bunder—one by Mr. H. A. Geyer for a corner plot containing 444 4-9 square yards, and the other by Messrs. Ardesir Framjee Vakil and Framroz Ardesir Vakil for 1,183 3-9 square yards, stating that the application by Messrs. Vakil includes the corner plot applied for by Mr. Geyer and will be withdrawn if the corner plot is not given, as the building to be erected is designed to cover the whole area; that Mr. Geyer's application, dated the 28th November, was received first, and Messrs. Vakil's came in on 2nd December, but recommending that the latter should be given preference as it is for a larger area, including the plot facing the cross road which will not let easily by itself.

Resolution.—The offer by Messrs. Ardesir Framjee Vakil and Framroz Ardesir Vakil to lease the whole plot, measuring 1,183 3-9 square yards on the corner, at the rates of rent sanctioned by the Trustees is accepted. 2. The lease to be for 99 years with one renewal for a like period at a revised rental suitable to the circumstances of the case at the time. 3. The concession sanctioned in Trustees' Resolution No. 55, dated 6th February 1894, will apply.

DOCK LABOUR.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 10218, dated 14th December 1896, reporting that the dock labourers, through fear of the plague, have threatened to stop work and leave the city; and forwarding a letter from the Dock Hamallage Contractors, dated 14th December 1896, proposing that a separate hospital be provided for the labourers. Read memorandum by the Secretary, dated 15th December 1896, reporting that, under the orders of the Chairman, the engineer has been requested to construct at once a temporary hospital with a kitchen on a site selected on the Trustees' land at Santa Cruz, Mazagon; that the building is intended only for Hindoos, the bulk of the Trustees' labourers at the docks being Ghatis, and that there is also accommodation for about 20 beds; that another building for Mahomedans will be added if necessary; that, on completion of the Hindoo hospital, Mr. Curramsee Damjee, one of the Dock Hamallage Contractors, will arrange to supply cots and the necessary pots and other articles that should be in readiness, and a Hindoo gentleman possessing a doctor's qualifications will be recommended by Mr. Curramsee to attend the patients; that the doctor will also attend to the sick labourers in their own houses, when the men are mustered to look after the general health of the men; that the gentleman's name will be submitted for the Chairman's approval; that the Trustees will be asked to pay his salary and for the medicines and appliances; that arrangements for cooking, &c., will be conducted under arrangements that Mr. Curramsee will make in a manner agreeable to the caste customs; that the measures the Trustees propose to adopt were explained through Mr. Curramsee to the coolies assembled at the docks on the 15th instant; that they expressed themselves as entirely satisfied, and that it seems unlikely that there will be any trouble with them. Read letter from the Executive Health Officer, dated 17th December 1896, stating that the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay approves of the arrangements proposed by the Trustees for affording medical assistance to their labourers, and that he sanctions the erection of the buildings.

THE HOSPITAL AT MAZAGON.

Read letter from the Presiding Elder, Bombay District Methodist Episcopal Church, dated 18th December 1893, protesting against the location of the plague hospital on the land adjacent to the Methodist Episcopal Church and school property at Mazagon, as the proximity of such an hospital will endanger the health and life of the English and native congregation who regularly worship there, as the Superintendent of the Mission, and others, have residential quarters there, and through them of the whole community; and requesting that the hospital be removed.

Resolution.—The proceedings reported are approved. That Presiding Elder, Bombay District Methodist Episcopal Church, should be informed that the Trustees are unable to concur with him that the presence of the hospital in the position selected endangers either the health or life of the members of the Church congregation or school, and they regret to be unable to comply with his request that the hospital be removed, there being no other site available which will meet the requirements of the case. The Trustees wish to discourage night-work as a means of lessening the dangers incidental to plague conditions. This should be notified to the principal steamship companies with a view to securing their co-operation in the matter.

FIRE SERVICE AT COLABA.

Read letter from the Chairman, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, dated 25th November 1896, saying that the scheme for a complete fire service at the Colaba Cotton Green has the entire approval of the Directors of the Association, that they recommend the proposed improvements should be carried out as early as possible, and that they regret that they have no power to use any portion of the Association's funds towards the cost, or maintenance of the service. Read letter from the Secretary, Bombay Cotton Exchange Company, dated 11th December 1896, stating that, while duly appreciating the importance of the maintenance of a fire service as suggested by the Trustees of the Cotton Green at Colaba, his Directors regret that it is not within their power to make use of their funds in subscribing to the cost of the scheme, but they are of opinion that, if the Fire Insurance Companies for greater security acquired, undertake to pay good discount to cotton merchants in the fire insurance premium at present charged by them, the merchants on their own part will not grudge to pay such small addition to the rent per square yard as would cover the annual income required.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 11th Dec.	Total from 1st April to 11th Dec. 1896.	For week ending 11th Dec.	Total from 1st April to 11th Dec. 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour	23	666	15	680
,, of harbour	16	665	11	694
,, transported	11	445	6	412
,, attended to	1	58	3	69
,, warped	2	37	3	71

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH OF DECEMBER, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in the Punjab and at Cawnpore, Jhansi, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Masulipatam, Nagpur, Amraoti and Akola, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Sind, and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are slight. Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Karachi, 14 at Bhavnanar, and 12 at Secunderabad. The rainfall has been in excess of the normal at Neemuch, Khandwa, Akola, Malegaon and Belgaum, and the minimum very largely so at Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Sholapur and Secunderabad. The highest temperature in the whole was 93° at Ratnagiri and Cochin and the lowest 35° at Lahore. Humidity has increased considerably in Central India the Central Provinces, and at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Malegaon, and the skies are cloudy to overcast all over the country except in Sind and the Punjab. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Mangalor (1·72") and Colombo (1·52), and a few drops at Jhansi, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad and Trichinopoly. Pressure changes being irregular in Gujarat, Khandeish, Deccan and the Central Provinces, the weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy, and light local showers may be expected. Conditions are also favourable for rain on the Malabar Coast and in Ceylon.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	Inches 29·955
Temperature of the Air	degrees 79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·8
Dew Point	69·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·717
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees 86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.	72·4
General Direction of wind	N. ENE. WNW. NW. NNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	miles 211

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

WITH the practical disappearance of Quiver from the betting-lists the race for the Viceroy's Cup becomes a more open one. The poor performances of the newcomers Donegal and Courallie at the Second Calcutta Extra Meeting last week have discour aged their backers, though it must be remembered that the distances over which these horses ran were only 7 furlongs and a mile respectively, while the Cup course is 1¼ miles. All the same the English horse and the Waler gelding did not show any form which could justify further support for the big race. Idolater, who beat Courallie, being now more worthy of attention than either of them. If we have to look for the winner we must turn to the three that ran last year; Sprightly, Virago and Fortunatus. Of these Sprightly is in excellent condition, and his gallop a few mornings ago was the most satisfactory that has yet been recorded among all the candidates. Virago, the second string in the Patiala stable, is also said to be doing well: she could not, however, beat Sprightly—except in a deceptive trial—last December, and she will scarcely command public support now. Fortunatus seems to be the only rival that Sprightly has seriously to fear: the light-built Waler is doing his work honestly and well, but one cannot forget that he was trained to racing pitch for the Bangalore meeting and that now he has to be put through a second preparation for a long race. Given Sprightly fit and well on the day of the race, he should repeat his performance of last year.

A LOVELY BEAUTIFUL FACE!—Beauty Charm and Blanc-de-Camilla are recommended as harmless and imperceptible Face Skin Cosmetiques, imparting fresh bloom to the Cheeks and velvet smoothness to the Complexion Each

THE NATIVE PRESS.

RETURN OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

THE return of the Indian Contigent to Bombay is thus noticed by the *Indian Spectator*:—"Unenviable was the lot of the brave men of the Indian Contingent, who have now returned from Suakim! Their return has been almost unnoticed; but it was no fault of theirs that they came back without any fresh laurels of war, without that glory in the field of battle, which would have secured for them from the Civic population an enthusiastic welcome. The laurels were monopolized by the Egyptian and British Forces. The Indian Contingent was relegated to the humbler and uninteresting duty of garrisoning a comparatively safe sea side fort, hundreds of miles away from the seat of war. Not that their life there was one of ease and pleasure. Sufficiently hard and trying times had they of it. They had to contend with heat they could not bear, winds were most troublesome, and sand that blinded their eyes and spoilt their food."

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

The last prize distribution at the St. Xavier's College gives the *Indian Spectator* an opportunity of congratulating its conductors on the fruits of their earnest labours. Our contemporary remarks: "The conductors of St. Xavier's College and School well deserved the compliment that was paid to the teachers by His Excellency the Governor at the annual Prize Distribution of the institutions, that they did the up hill work of educating their pupils, not for the love of money but for the love of mankind. From the very humble beginning, the society of Jesus here has been doing immense service to the country, the extent of which can be very well gauged from the fact that it has more than 1,200 pupils on its roll and that the number shows no tendency to fall off with increased competition. The number of Parsi lads predominates in the High School, but in the College, the other nationalities of the city take their even share. A feature worthy of remark in the management of the institutions is the close sympathy between the boys and their teachers which ends not with the completion of the work in the school or college. The influence of the teacher on the boys in after-life cannot but be valuable, and to possess this should be the highest pride and reward of every teacher as such."

THE RELIEF MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.

Discoursing on the meeting held at the Town Hall for the relief of sufferers from the prevailing scarcity, the *Indian Spectator* writes:—"The meeting of Thursday last, at the Town Hall, to organize private charity for Famine relief, was worthy of the ever-ready benevolence of Bombay. Attended by crowds, representative of all communities, the spirit who have already opened their purses and commenced the noble work of relieving their fellow-beings in distress, and by people who are sincerely anxious to join in the humane work, and presided over by so sympathetic a Governor as Lord Sandhurst, the natural leader of Native and European Society—as Dr. Bhalchandra rightly described him, the meeting was all that could be desired. We are sure it will stand second to none in the help it will afford to the sufferers, the extent over which its good work will be spread, and the care with which the Committee appointed by it will organize the application of the money collected. Too much attention cannot, in fact, be paid to proper organization, so that the relief should go to those who need it, and directly to them. Not only much attention cannot, in fact, be paid to proper organization, so that the relief should go to those who need it but little. That was the caution, which the Governor in his impressive speech urged, was the most necessary to observe; and hereby how would the efforts of Government be best supplemented or supplanted. The *Gujarati* writes:—"It is really gratifying to find that Bombay has taken the right step to collect funds for the relief of the famine stricken people in this presidency. The public meeting, which was convened by the Sheriff and held on Thursday, will doubtless serve the purpose of stimulating private charity and awaken the generous instincts of the benevolent. His Excellency's presence in the chair ensured the success of the gathering, and the sympathetic interest he has taken in the movement will have its wide-reaching consequences. As is the head of Government, so are the officials under him, and we have not the least hesitation in saying that His Excellency will have by his active sympathy inspired not a few of the officials under him, who have hitherto not been conspicuous for their zeal in the cause of humanity, with the spirit of self-sacrifice and energies as well. We say and that too deliberately that it is simply playing with the plague and joking with the accursed malady and that it is wasting the precious time, which should be rather utilised, in those efforts which in any public opinion, and each rate or even second rate importence would have been, are long, brought to bear upon checkmating the ravage of the dire disease, if it had burst out there."

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF BOMBAY.

The Native papers are filled with discourses relating to the bubonic fever and the present condition of Bombay. The *Indian Spectator* exclaims:—Oh for a strong mind and an energetic hand that will rise fully to the occasion and leave no measure untried to free Bombay from the dire calamity that has befallen her! Has not been such an occasion to confront us in town, as from day to day we read the dismal tale of increasing mortality from the plague, and the inability of the Municipal Executive to control it! We blame them not at present for their past sins of omission and commission, so scanty is the time for that. But hard as they are working now, we yet find that they must work much harder if they wish their efforts at putting down the plague to succeed. We are no alarmists; and it is not our wish to add to the existing fears by exaggerating the case. Government and the Commissioner with neglect or remissness. But we fail to find, either in the Corporation or in the Executive, that energy, that boldness of conception and promptness of execution, which alone can secure success in the contest with the fell disease, or even Mr. Ackworth. This is a time when we want men, who will stand no nonsense, who will waste no time over dilatory meetings, who will not be deterred by considerations, "nicely calculated, less and more," but will, in the hand to hand fight every possible measure of cure, precaution and prevention, and in a short time give reasonable men the assurance that all that man could do has been done. Clearly, while the plague lasts, every open gully and retiring-place and drain should be exposed and disinfected, at least every second or third day, by the Municipal executive itself. As regards the underground drains, we should like to know whether all the joints have been examined and leakages stopped. This certainly has not been done over the vast area of new-pattern drains. So also about the water from the pipes and the wells the people use." The *Gujerati* observe in a general way:—Side by side with cases of bubonic fever the mortality from remittent fever is also increasing. The latter type of fever is found to be more virulent and fatal than before. For many months past it has been the general experience of medical practitioners that the treatment of fever cases has become less successful than formerly, and their formal resolution on this subject passed at a meeting of the Medical Union gave sufficient expression to the view generally entertained in Bombay. It is universally believed that the drainage system with its accumulations of silt is mainly responsible for the plague. The drains generate most poisonous gases which enter into houses, and in fact each house—connection becomes a conductpipe for their distribution day and night. There might have been other contributory causes. Excessive rain followed by drought is perhaps one of them. So long as the daily influx of the poisonous vapours and gases into tenements continues, we fail to see how any permanent change in the health of the inhabitants can be looked for. We do not know what report has been sent by the Committee of medical experts, nor do we understand why Government should withhold that report from the public, if any has been forwarded to them. What should be done to improve the drainage system is a serious problem, and Government ought to help the Municipality, if they can, in solving it as far as it lies in their power. The *Independent* discourses: "Truly for Bombay the times are out of joint; the plague, as the time passes on, increases in vigour, and the wave of destruction gathers strength the more it proceeds on the path of ruin and desolation. That the condition of the city is simply pitiable is the common talk every where. We don't attach the slightest weight to those fumigating and flushing processes after which the Municipality of Bombay has spent and still spends best munions of the ratepayers' funds and all to no effectual energies as well. We say and that too deliberately that it is simply playing with the plague and joking with the accursed malady and that it is wasting the precious time, which should be rather utilised, in those efforts which in any public opinion, and each rate or even second rate importence would have been, are long, brought to bear upon checkmating the ravage of the dire disease, if it had burst out there."

ALL students of ancient Indian History and all followers of the Lord Buddha, the fountain head of all Dharmas, are indebted to the present enlightened Government of Nepal for the discovery of the actual spot of the long-lost birth-place of Buddha Sakya-Simha. On a representation made by the Government of India, his Highness Maharaja Sir Bir Shamsher Jang Rana Bahadur, K. C. S. I., kindly granted permission to the Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh, to visit the Nepal Tarai this winter in order to explore the country for a distance of 16 miles north-west of Major Nigliva, where now stands Konagamana Buddha's nirvana stupa and Asoka's monolith recording that fact. His Highness had asked his brother, General Khadga Shamsher, Governor of Palpa, to meet Dr. Fuhrer at Nigliva and to receive suggestions from him regarding the contemplated excavations amongst the ruins at this spot. By a lucky chance the meeting could not take place at Nigliva, but came about instead 15 miles to the north-east at Mauza Paderiya near tahsil Bhagwanpur in zillah Butaul. Close to the General's camp here, near the debris of several ruined stupas, stood one of Asoka's monoliths, rising about 10 feet above the level of the surrounding ruins, and covered with several pilgrims' records, of which one belongs to about the 9th century A. D. The archæologist's attention was at once caught by this, and with the kind assistance of General Khadga Shamsher the pillar was unearthed to a depth of another 14 feet, when a well-preserved inscription of the great Emperor Piyadass

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows. Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration, Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 50 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 15.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Rs. 1-8 per lb. MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 53, Medows Street, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. The Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REMEMBER—Our FISH POND THIS EVENING, Xmas Eve. Rare Amusement and Great Fun to Young and Old. BAND and ILLUMINATION at SHROFF BROTHERS, as usual.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 24.

THE Christmas holidays which commenced to-day, and for which the Banks, Markets, and Mercantile Offices generally will remain closed to the end of the week, can hardly, on this occasion, be said to interfere with business, the disposition for which in the virtual unaltered position of circumstances adverse to trade is extremely languid, to say the least. The local Mills have taken a moderate quantity of Cotton daily to meet their requirements; but exporters have been very small buyers of this staple, the market for which has been steady at about previous prices. Wheat is unchanged; but Linseed and Rapeseed have declined in value somewhat, a moderate business having been reported in both markets. Rates of Exchange have fluctuated, chiefly under the influence of Bazaar operations; but they closed last evening 1-16d. higher than last Friday's level. Money has become very tight, and the Bank of Bombay has further advanced its rates by one per cent. Government Paper is ½th per cent. lower for 3½ per Cents.; and one per cent. down for Threes. Freights have been very quiet in tone without quotable change in rates, but with hardly any fresh business passing. Very little is doing in Imports; and prices of staple Manchester goods are rather lower than they were last week.

MONEY.—The demand for Money and the scarcity of that commodity increased during the week covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday, which showed a further falling off in the Cash Balance of 9¼ lakhs, making it stand at 121¼ lakhs. The withdrawals from Private Deposits were a good deal less than in the week preceding, at some 12¼ lakhs compared with 28½ lakhs; while the increase in Loans was about the same as then; but in Bills Discounted there was a decrease of 3½ lakhs, the net addition to trade requirements thus disclosed being 12¾ lakhs, against an increase of 34¼ lakhs, in the same direction shown by the previous Return. In Government Deposits there was little movement last week, small additions at the Bank's head office and branches giving a total increase of some 2 1-4 lakhs.

The market having meantime become very stringent, the Bank of Bombay further raised its rates yesterday by one per cent., making the minimum 10 per cent.; the rate in the open market being 8 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady to firm last mail-day at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but very little business was transacted either way, and the market closed quiet but steady, to open on Monday unchanged in tone with 1s. 3 7-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 3 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Mercantile Paper was scarce; there was only a moderate enquiry for Bank Paper, and rates closed 1-32d. easier. There was a quiet feeling prevalent on Tuesday with 1s. 3 3-16d. to 7-32d. named for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 13-32d. for three months' sight credits, from which rates hardened 1-32d., all round. The market opened firm on Wednesday at 1s. 3½d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits; and with but little enquiry for the media of Bank remittance, rates hardened 1-32d., all round, a moderate business having been reported both ways, when the market closed for the Christmas holidays, not to re-open until Monday next, firm at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	1s. 3 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 9-32d.	"
Credits 3	Do.	1s. 3 15-32d.	"
Do. 6	Do.	1s. 3 19-32d.	"
Documents 3 months' sight	..	1s. 3½d.	"
Do. 6	do.	1s. 3 5-8d.	"
Francs 3	do.	102¾	"
Do. 6	do.	104¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market was comparatively deserted by dealers last mail-day, and hardly any business was reported. 100 3-16 was quoted for 3½ per Cents for Cash, 100 5-16 for the next Settlement, and 98 for Three per cents. Rates opened on Monday at 100 1-8 for Money and 100¼ for Account, for 3½ per Cents, but declined to 100 1-8 and 100 3-8 in the two positions, respectively, recovering, however, in a steady market and closing at an advance of 1-16 per cent. on the opening quotations; for Threes 98 was again quoted. On Tuesday the market was weak in tone and rates for 3½ per Cents, after opening at 100 3-8 for Cash and 100 7-16 for the January Settlement, receded to 100¼ for Money and 100 5-16 for Account, having left off, however, at an advance of 1-16 per cent. on these quotations; for Threes 98 was named, but the market closed until Monday next.

Municipal 5 per cent. loan is half per cent. lower, at 133. Port Trust Bonds have advanced 1 per cent. to 113½.

SHARES.—This market has been virtually closed during the greater part of the week for the holidays, and quotations generally show no change from those of last Friday evening.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In consequence of large numbers of buyers having left Bombay for their native country owing to the bubonic fever scare, there has been a large decrease in the up-country demand for staple *Grey Goods* and rates have receded a little. Dealers are very willing sellers. Stocks are slowly increasing. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red,* and *Printed Goods* a very small amount of business has taken place, there being now very few buyers in the market. In *Locally-made Goods,* also transactions have been upon a very small scale, and prices are ruling in buyers' favour. The Clearances from the Bazaar of *Imported Goods* have been about 1,950 packages, and of *Local* some 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been dull, very little business having transpired; but prices are steady and unchanged. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the week ending on Tuesday last have aggregated 6,000 bales; and here the market has been very quiet, only a moderate amount of business having taken place in No. 10s and 12s. Spinners are willing sellers. The market closed quiet this evening at the following official quotations, the Sales since last Friday having aggregated about 3,000 bales:—

Twist	No.	6s	Mule,	As.	4¼ to 4 5-8	per lb.
"	"	8s	"	"	4¼ " 4¾	"
"	"	10s	"	"	4¾ " 5¼	"
"	"	12s	"	"	5 " 5½	"
"	"	16s	"	"	5¾ " 6¼	"
"	"	20s	"	"	6 " 6¾	"
"	"	24s	"	"	6¾ " 7¼	"
"	"	30s	"	"	7¼ " 7¾	"
"	"	40s	"	"	8 " 8¾	"

METALS.—A decline of 8 annas per cwt. has taken place in prices of *Copper* and *Yellow Metal,* both markets being steady at the fall, and the demand from buyers moderate. *Iron* has declined in value 4 annas to Re. 1 per cwt. and is also steady at our quotations with a moderate enquiry.

COAL.—No sales of this mineral have been reported since last mail, and the market is steady at our quotations, but is closed on account of the Christmas and New Year holidays from to-day till the 2nd January 1897. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	...	Rs. 18½ per ton.
West "	...	" 19 "
Australian	...	" 22 "
Powell's Duffryn	...	" 22 "
Cardiff	...	" 21½ "
Japan	...	" 13½ "
Bengal	...	" 12 "
Singareni	...	" 13 " (Ry. dlvy)
Seebpore	...	" 12½ "
Sanctoria	...	" 13½ "

EXPORTS.

COTTON has remained a steady market in the limited period now under notice, a moderate business having been reported for account of local consumers, on the basis of previous rates; but exporters have again been small buyers of this staple Some 6,000 bales have been taken by the Mills, consisting of new and old Oomrawattee descriptions, new Bengal, and a little old Dhollera; while the purchases of exporters have been confined to new Oomras and Bengal; both figures, however, include some contracts in Broach, of the new crop for delivery in January-February 1897. The market closed steady this evening, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 4 per candy less than they ruled a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay since the date of our last weekly Report have been 35,000 bales, compared with 39,500 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 62,500 bales in the corresponding week last year; the total decrease in the receipts of new Cotton this season, so far, compared with last, being 160,000 bales.

According to the weather and crop telegraphic reports to hand, on Monday, the picking of the Cotton in the Broach district had become general; and at Wadhwan, in the Dhollera circle, the plants were ready for picking; while at Bhownugger, in the same circle, they were flourishing and in flower. In other districts the weather was bright and fine, and the ripe crops were being harvested under favouring circumstances.

Except that 20 cents of rain had fallen in the Broach district, and that the weather there continued cloudy; and that there had been a trifling fall of 4 cents in the Bhownugger district of the Dhollera circle, this morning's telegrams advise nothing fresh in the position of the Cotton crop since the beginning of the week.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	January	Rs. 64	3 2-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do	" 148	2 31-32d.
Do. Good	do	" 139	2 15-16d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	January	" 139	2 1-8d.
Oomra, Fully Good	do	" 171	3 5-16d.
Dhollera, Fine	May	" 190	3 3-4d.
Do. Fully Good	do	" 173	3 3-16d.
Do. Good	do	" 172	3 7-16d.
Broach, Fine	March	" 198	3 13-16d.
Do. Good	do	" 191	3 9-16d.

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay, this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1895-96. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	85,500	123,000
Berar	60,500	125,000
Khandeish	50,000	100,000
Barsi and Nuggur	3,000	8,000
Hingunghat	2,500	6,000
	201,500	362,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For 6 days	35,469	62,532	18,702
From 1st Jan. to 23rd December	1,906,670	1,856,946	1,637,009
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 6 days	550	15,104	642
From 1st Jan. to 23rd December	754,157	613,575	786,589
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For 6 days	2,983	3,270	1,428
From 1st Jan. to 23rd December	346,856	172,191	158,419

WHEAT, on days when the market has remained open, has been without change, both as to quotations and the volume of export business passing, the tone having been steady throughout. We quote this evening:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	6	4	0 per cwt.
Do. 85	"	6	3	3 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	6	3	9 "
Red Delhi	"	6	0	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	6	6	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	5	15	0 "
Hard Red	"	5	15	0 "

SEEDS.—A decline of 2 to 3 annas per cwts. took place yesterday in prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed,* but otherwise no change has taken place in this market, the feeling in which has been steady, with the usual amount of business passing, we quote—

Linseed	Rs.	6	7 0	to Rs. 6 9 0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Gunnee	"	7	11 0	" " 7 13 0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore	"	7	6 0	" " 7 8 0 "
Do. Red do.	"	8	13 0	" " 6 15 0 "
Gingelly, White	"	44	0 0	" " 45 0 0 per candy
Do. Mixed	"	42	0 0	" " 43 0 0 "

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	15,360	53,191	40,720
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd December	3,863,655	4,910,209	5,370,899
Linseed for 6 days	2,283	6,887	18,371
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd December	3,470,077	2,711,371	5,326,504
Rapeseed for 6 days	334	2,354	26,011
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd December	1,287,283	2,097,864	3,435,512
Gingellyseed for 6 days	6,983	40,738	71,060
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd December	1,167,683	1,429,579	1,339,494

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	...	16,608	6,000
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd December	1,429,572	2,492,825	1,561,048
Linseed for 6 days	...	6,944	50,710
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd December	3,211,613	2,627,731	5,360,490
Rapeseed for 6 days	...	8,991	70,813
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd December	1,480,514	1,823,824	3,304,107
Gingellyseed for 6 days	...	23,362	80,736
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd December	1,178,841	1,334,724	1,103,542

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Adan, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Suakin Jeddah, interrupted.

Amoor route right.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

With effect from Friday the first January and till further orders the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be decreased to rupees three annas four half, rupees six annas eight via Suez, or Teheran, five annas less via Turkey, two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Complete revised tariffs to all places will be found in the guide for January. In event of guide for January not reaching in time following reductions to be made with effect from first reduce by one anna to Russia (Europe) via Teheran Turkey (Europe) via Fao and Suez Annam, Cochin, China, Tonquin via Moulmein, Penang, Perak, Siam via Madras Adn via Bombay, Bushire via Karachi, Turkey (Asia) all places via Fao Egypt all places via Suez. Reduce by two annas to Annam, Tonquin, New South Wales, South and West Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, Newzealand, via Madras North America all places except Nassau Bermuda Bay Ridge via Teheran or Suez reduce by three annas to Manila via Madras, Cape Town, Natal all places via Bombay, Nassau, Bermuda Bay Ridge via Teheran, Suez Newzealand via Madras. In addition to above following are special reduced rate: Shanghai, Hongkong, Java, Malacca, Singapore and Lahuan rupees one annas fifteen per word, Cochin China, rupees one annas eight Sumatra rupees two annas six all via Madras only. Lorenzo Marques and Mozambique rupees four annas one Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban, Seychelles, Mauritius rupees four, per word all via Bombay Aden.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 24th December, 1896.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	3	42 p.m.	16	27
Teheran	24	2	51 p.m.	...	13
Suez	24	3	... p.m.	...	...

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 24th December 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	32	..	2
" Karachi	...	16	..	1
" Madras	...	18	...	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 92,000	Rs. 1,13,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 2,09,000
Or per mile of Railway	199	243	9	451
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	16,09,606	21,38,848	67,715	38,13,169
Total for 19 weeks	17,01,606	22,47,848	71,715	40,21,169
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,23,333	1,91,305	2,235	3,16,873
Per mile of Ry. do.	267	415	5	687
Total to corresponding date do.	17,43,122	24,77,653	84,557	42,74,362

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,05,873
Ditto to date ..... " 2,53,193

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 140·67 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 7,900	Rs. 20	Rs. 10,920
Or per mile of Railway	22	56	...	78
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	59,411	1,92,195	2,575	2,54,181
Total for 19 weeks	62,411	2,00,095	2,595	2,65,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,022	15,411	29	19,462
Per mile of Ry. do.	33	134	...	169
Total to corresponding date do.	57,586	1,63,909	1,211	2,24,706

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,562
Increase to date ..... " 40,395

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ARMSTRONG—MAGRATH—December 21, at the Girgaum Mission Church, Bombay, by the Rev. A. H. Bowman, M.A., Charles H. Armstrong, of Bombay, second son of Thomas Armstrong,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REORGANISATION OF THE FRENCH ARTILLERY.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

France has resolved to reorganise her artillery and introduce a new field gun. Germany therefore also proposes a similar measure.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF INDO-CHINA.

It is expected that M. Gerard, at present French Minister at Pekin, will be appointed Governor-General of Indo-China in the place of the late M. Rousseau.

THE INSULT TO THE GERMAN FLAG AT LORENZO MARQUEZ.

It is officially announced at Lisbon that the Portuguese Governor of Lorenzo Marques will visit the German Consul, who will return the call, and that the Portuguese warships will salute the German warships, which will return the salute, thus settling the difficulty in that quarter.

ANOTHER OFFER TO RAISE AN INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Lord George Hamilton has received an offer from the Lancashire Cotton Duties [Committee to raise an Indian Famine Fund, and has given a similar reply as that given to the Lord Mayor.

PRESENTS FROM THE TSAR TO KING MENELIK.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 23.

H. I. M. the Tsar has sent to King Menelik a band of Russian musicians, and also a quantity of instruments, including an organ and a piano.

NEW RUSSIAN RAILWAY IN THE FAR EAST.

An Imperial Ukase has been issued sanctioning the formation of a company to construct and work a railway from a point on the western frontier of Heilungchiang to a point on the eastern frontier of Kirin and connect with the Trans-Siberian line.

The capital of the Company is five million roubles and the shareholders must be Russians or Chinese.

The work is to be completed in six years.

The Russo-Chinese Bank is promoting the Company.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Bombay mails of the 12th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

There was a large attendance this afternoon at the opening day of the big Calcutta meeting, and some capital sport. The chief interest of the course centered in the Trial Stakes, for which most of the cup cracks were entered. Sprightly, however, did not start, and Courallie, until recently the property of Galstaun, was made favourite, and justified the confidence of his backers by winning with something in hand by three quarters of a length, Jack O' Lantern and Idolator being third, some two lengths behind. The latter was reported to have pulled up slightly lame, and if so his chance for the cups is gone. The International Stakes brought out a good field, quite the pick of 14-hand class. The result proved somewhat of a surprise. The favourite, Lovely Lena, being unplaced, Esher was first by a length from Flicker who came second, Daisy Ridley being third. The bookies were allowed in the enclosure for the first time since the introduction of the new Totalisators. Our seemed to be doing good business. In several cases they were offering much more liberal odds than the totalizator paid, while in others not so good. The following are the results of the day's races :—

1ST RACE.—" Hastings' Plate."

Charlstrom's Nevermore, Alford 1
Verdant's Mussovite, Smallman 2
Gai's Orlando, Toomey 3

2ND RACE.—" Paddock Stakes."

Ezra, Lead On, Robinson 1
Brian's Cleric, Venall 2
Apsley's Vatersay, O'Neill 3

3RD RACE.—" Selling Race."

Abbott's Wilton, Mr Edward 1
Barton's Mrs O, Southall 2
Rennie's Graduate, Gibbs 3

4TH RACE.—" Trial Stakes."

Gai's Courallie, Trahan 1
De Soysa's Jack O'Lantern, Venall 2
Ezra's Idolator, Robinson 3

5TH RACE.—" International Pony Stakes."

Gregory's Esher, Robinson 1
Patiala's Flicker 2
Dudley's Daisy Ridley, Mr. Edward 3

6TH RACE.—" Maiden Pony Stakes."

Surgeon-Major Armstrong's Screen, Mr Edward 1
Hardwicke's Wellington, O'Neill 2
Major Currie's Oriole, Robinson 3

7TH RACE.—" Eastern Pony Stakes."

Cooch Behar's Free Lance 1
Pearson's Khaldur 2
Major Smith Dorrien's Shannon 3

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, Dec. 24.

With reference to G. G. O., No. 1344, of the 18th December 1896, Second Lieutenant Hardie, Unattached List, on arrival in India, will be attached for duty to the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

Agreeably to para. 72, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II., the following transfers are ordered :—Surgeon-Captain Buist, from Poona District to Mhow District; and Surgeon-Captain Wade-Brown, from Bombay to Aden District.

The undermentioned officers, on arrival from England, are posted to general duty as follows :—Surgeon-Major Sloggett to Nagpur District ; and Surgeon-Lieutenant Morgan to Bombay District ; and Surgeon-Lieutenant Dove to Bombay District.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Major McLaughlin, on promotion to that rank, from G. Battery Royal Horse Artillery, has been posted to No. 3 Company Eastern Division Royal Artillery ; Major Gunner, 36th Field Battery Royal Artillery, has been appointed to C. Battery Royal Horse Artillery ; and Major Jellett, No. 3 Company Eastern Division, has been transferred to 36th Field Battery Royal Artillery. The posting of Major Taylor to the 35th Field Battery has been cancelled and Major Acksory, recently promoted from B. Battery Royal Horse Artillery into No. 11 Company Western Division, has been posted to the 35th Field Battery.

Under instructions from the War Office, Captain Stewart, 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, is directed to proceed immediately to Cairo, on appointment to the Egyptian Army.

With reference to Bombay Command Order No. 393, of 1896, it is notified that Captain Hickie (now in England), 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, has been detached for duty at the Regimental Depot, instead of Captain Menzies.

The undermentioned is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Captain Morse, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 20th Bombay Infantry, late Provost Marshall, Suakin Force, for one year (pension service seventeenth year commenced from the 23rd October 1896).

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate ;—Sub-Conductor Kettle, Commissariat Transport Department, for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Perreau, for 9 months, on private affairs, out of India.

[illegible] Regiment (2nd) Battalion)—Lieutenant [illegible] 12 months, on private affairs, out of India.

[illegible]nsion—Royal Military—Lieutenant Barlow, 2nd field Battery, from the 26th November 1896 to the 25th March 1897, on medical certificate.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

[illegible]EZ, Dec. 23.
[illegible]mpany's steamer Golconda

LONDON, Dec. 23.
[illegible]an Macalister, arrived

[illegible]AL NEWS.
[illegible] Dec. 23.
[illegible]

THE HYDERABAD TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 24.

The proceedings in the case against Mr. Templeton, who is charged with having done such acts as caused the death of Mrs. Whittaker, were continued till near eight this evening, before Mr. Williams, First Assistant Resident.

Mr. Forbes, who appeared this day, with Mr. Crawford, for the prosecution, spoke at some length on the question of the remand, remarking that there was plenty of evidence on the record to connect Mrs. Whittaker's illness or death, and prayed that in the interest of justice accused be remanded, as he was pointedly engaged in the conspiracy to procure abortion.

Mr. Edgelow, solicitor, of Bombay, opposed the application, which was made before the evidence was recorded, and before the case had been carried further than on the last occasion, when his Honour refused to remand the accused. He did not think that a European gentleman like Mr. Templeton should be remanded by the British authorities, while the Moglai police had free hand to deal with his servants. There was a political element behind in the case, and others before and behind the scenes who were properly speaking better adopted to take place of the accused. It would be a great hardship if accused was remanded, and he asked the Court to allow him to enjoy Cristmas as he should.

Surgeon-Captain Symons deposed to the post-mortem examination at which appearances of the body could be ascribed to abortion. The result of blood-poisoning and disorganized material being decomposed he failed to discover any specific signs that miscarriage had been due to the administration of drugs.

Dr. Hehir, being re-called, said he understood from the concern shown by Mr. Templeton in Mrs. Whittaker's condition that Mr. Templeton was father of the child. Accused made his wife believe in witness' presence that intimacy with Mr. Whittaker was perfectly of an innocent nature. He did express regret at Dr. Lawrie for having remanded the silent cause of tetanus.

The Court at this stage adjourned to consider the question of remand and on reassembling Mr. Williams commenced to write out of a long order which embraced the whole history of the case as given in the evidence. In the end, however he remanded accused to jail till the 8th January.

The Court was densely crowded, and the interest evinced in the proceedings was the deepest.

Mr. Earley-Norton has telegraphed to the Resident saying Mrs. Templeton's evidence in regard to Mrs. Whittakar's illness during her service with him was false, and is preparedto give evidence if relevant and required.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel, Captain F. H. Seymour, will sail, to-day, for London, Brindisi, Ismailia and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Blackhall, Mr
Baines, Mr S
Charlton, Mr and Mrs W B
Dhanmal, Mr
Gass, Mr H A
Jameson, Mr and Mrs
Nusher, Junior, Mr
Nicholas, Mr
Oxtoby, Miss and child
Parker, Miss

FOR BRINDISI.

Burder, Mr and Mrs H C and infant
Batty, Mr and Mrs H and 2 daughters
Bignell, Lieut-Col and Mrs E D F
Carson, Mr F A
Crawford, Miss J C
Drury, Dr F J
Gatacre, Col J
Macpherson, Mr J
Misra, Mr W S

FOR ISMAILIA.

Speedy, Capt J C S
Webb, Mr W

FOR ADEN.

Greenstreet, Col W L
Vacha, Mr D F

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s. s. Carthage, 2nd January, 1897.
For London—Mr J Harwood.

Per s s Oriental, 9th January, 1897.
For London—Mr A G Currie, Lieut C R Bradshaw, Mr Lillingston, and Mr C Potter.

Per s s Caledonia, 23rd January, 1897.
For Marseilles—Mrs Jeffrey and infant, Mr and Mrs H Dougall Watson, Miss Burgess, Mr and Mrs C Hall and infant, Mr and Mrs C F Bennett and child, Mrs Mayan, child and infant, Mr and Mrs R C Dutt and child, Mr and Mrs A J King, and Mr G D Korr.

Per s s Peninsular, 6th February, 1897.
For London—Lieut-Col F de C Meade, Mrs Meade, Sister Elisabeth, Mrs Tressider, Mr Tressider, Mrs Fearnside, and two infants, Miss Combe, Mrs Heenan and child, Mrs J Currie, child and infant, Mrs Humphridge and infant, and Rev and Mrs W Soper, child and infant
For Marseilles—Mrs R Wordsworth and child, Rev W Ploken, 3 children and infant, Mrs Austin, and Mr E Oakley.

Per s. s. Shannon, 13th February, 1897.
For London—Mr A B King.

Per s s India, 20th February, 1897.
For Marseilles—Mrs E Barnes, Mr Drakeford, Mr W S Caine, M P, Mr and Mrs H W L Sawson, Mr J C Brinton, Mrs Gittens, Rev and Mrs H Lucas, Mr E Simson, Mr and Mrs Morgan, Rev W Hunt Soper, Mrs Soper, child and 2 infants, Rev W Kitchin, Mrs Kitchin, 2 children and infant, Mr and Mrs Scaramanga, Mr G Reymer, Mr and Mrs Morgan, Surg-Capt G H Frost, Mr, Mrs and Miss J Parker Smith, Miss Williamson, Rev J V Ogilvie, Mr and Mrs T O B Norman, child and 3 infants, Mr and Mrs Tattersall, Major C H Collett, Mr Hart Davies, Mrs R Hamilton, Mr E L Hamilton, Mrs Piercy, Mr E D Miller, Mr Arbuthnot, Mr M Kelway Bamber, Mr R D Newing, Mr N D Allbless, Mr M Eade, and Lieut-General Stansfield.

Per s s Carthage, 27th February, 1897.
For London—Mr and Mrs A Symington and child.

Per s. s, Caledonia, 6th March, 1897.
For London—Mr and Mrs C F Campbell, Mr J N Atkinson, Mrs H A Vincent, Mr H Moberley, Surg-Col H Caldecott, Mr Gregory, Lieut-Col and Mrs J F Miller, Mr and Mrs G W F Buckland, Mrs Priestly, 2 children and infant, Dr Mrs G S Montgomery, Mr and Mrs Montgomery, Mrs Tisdall and child, Mr R Brown, Mrs Nicholls, 2 children and infant, Mrs Ramsay and child, Mr W G Bailey, Mrs Cruddington and two boys, Miss Gange, Capt and Mrs Teely and child, Mrs G Ford, Mrs G Mills, Mrs C O Leefe and two children, Mr P Grey, Mrs Brittan, Mrs C F Pearson, Rev and Mrs W Kitchen, 2 children and infant, Mrs F W Gooch and 2 infants, Mrs Beeching, Miss Ewing, two Misses Clark, and Mrs H P Dimmock and infant.

Per s.s. Shannon, 13th March, 1897.
For London—Mr and Mrs Toussaint, and Mr F Glaham, child and infant.

Per s.s. Shannon, 10th April, 1897.
For London—Mr W Bignll

Per s.s. Peninsular, 17th April, 1897.
For London—Capt J M'Burn, Mr H A D Innes, Mr and Mrs H G Kennedy and child, Mr R Sharp, Mr G Gilbert Rogers Mr and Mrs J De C Hobson and child, Miss Sotty, Capt Young, and Capt and Mrs Ryall and child.

COMBATS WITH THE REVOLTER IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Dec. 20.

After the encounter of the revolters with the Government troop at Querim on the 10th instant, a force of 359 men of the artillery, infantry and cavalry marched to Querim to dislodge the enemy who have taken possession of the province. At 6 a.m. the advance posts of the enemy were attacked, but they suffered a repulse and the infantry which was engaged in the fight had to beat a precipitate retreat, leaving on the field some dead and wounded. The officers had to exercise great pressure on the infantry to keep them at the rear. The result was deeply felt by the Government troop, and all of them retired at about 100 paces notto be within the reach of the bullets which the enemy sent with a precision that caused gaps in the attacking party. The artillery was brought forward and the guns were mounted upon raised mounds, and began to vomit shot and shell. Some 200 rounds were fired from 6 to 12 o'clock apparently without any deadly effect. The infantry also fired a way unceasingly. At intervals some distant shots were fired by the Ranes, and immediately came the response of a volly from artillery and infantry. There was a suspension of hostilities from 12 to 2 o'clock owing to the exhaustion of cartridges and ammunition which were brought from Sanquelim. The attack was commenced again and lasted till 6p.m., the firingbeing carried on in the same way as before. At 6 o'clock the Government troop returned bringing with them 18 dead. It is reported that the number killed was 28 and that 39 were wounded. The attacking force having failed in their object to dislodge the enemy had to retire under the protection of the artillery, which remained behind and gave parting shots as it withdrew from the scene of battle.

On the 15th instant a detachment was sent to Ibrampur of Pernem to attack the revolters who lately invaded the capital of that province, but on the appearance of the troop the insurgents quitted and immerged themselves in Satary. The soldiers arrested 3 individuals of Ancornem at Alorna as accomplices of the revolters and shot them dead. Four other individuals were taken prisoners. At Marcaim of Pondo a gang of revolters surrounded the house of Gomoutam Camotim, who killed one of the revolters, but the companion of the latter took his revenge upon Nabulo Senay Narvemcor, who getting out from the besieged house wanted to escape, but was killed. The dead body of the insurgent has been taken charge of by the Administrator. At Ponda a soldier was killed who was on patrol duty detached from a force that had gone in pursuit of the revolters, but not a single individual was found at Curti. The troop entered a Hindu temple and caught 3 priests who were doing *puja*, and after having thrashed them soundly were carried away as prisoners. The secretary of the Viscount of Pernem and three other individuals who were taken prisoners by the Ranes lately have been set at liberty.

Mr. DeSilva, the Chief Justice, and Major Martins Carvallo, the Military Commandant of Sanquelim, have left here for Europe. These two good officers have earned the high opinion and esteem of natives of Goa. The receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 12th December average Rs. 72 per mile compared with Rs. 277 for the corresponding period last year. The amount for the 21 weeks of the second half-accounted to Rs. 57,490 against Rs. 190,178

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

If Mrs. Grundy had asked this week "what went ye out to the Aquarium to see?" she would have been blithely answered, Chrysanthemums ; for the National Chrysanthemum Society's great Jubilee winter show was held there on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. But if Mrs. Grundy were wily, she would have said yes, and something more than Chrysanthemums—Lady cyclists—ladies in scant garments wheeling untiringly round and round the great track in competition for the highest record in a twelve days race. This was in truth the greater attraction. Though everyone observed the formula of saying "We have come to see the chrysanthemums—they are lovely ; be sure you do not miss them," there were many who e eyes never left the cycle track and others whose feet never strayed beyond the length where the combined view of girls and flowers might be enjoyed simultaneously.

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Anyone who loves flowers missed a real treat in overlooking the Chrysanthemum show. Fifty years of intelligent culture has worked miracles in the development of the shape, colour, and variety of this most fascinating plant which comes in the most cheerless and barren time of all the year to beautify our green houses, our rooms, and even in spite of wind and weather, the sheltered nooks of our winter gardens. The arrangement of the groups of exhibits was specially remarkable. The stalkiness which is the chrysanthemum's only fault was hidden under fern fronds and grassy foliage, and the giant bosses of colour stood out in splendid relief from the mass of rich variegated greens. Groups of foliage and berried plants also formed a part of the show which was specially interesting, giving one ideas as to what can be done in decoration with the remnants of the year's glory. There were lovely posies of leaves and berries that could be gathered in any English hedgerow, and baskets of decoratively arranged grasses, dried seed, stalks, and fluffy thistle heads that were made to look beautiful by their artistic arrangement. Prizes were given for each group of exhibits. As growers, the men took all the awards—as decorators, the prizes went to the ladies.

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But though the galleries of flowers were charming they were deserted. The lilies of the field though they were incomparably better arrayed had no chance in competition with the lady cyclists. George Cable says in one of his books, John March, Southerner, "A man's dress is only a sort of skin anyhow; a woman's is her plumage." But with the woman cyclist dress has come to be a sort of skin too. Vanity has no part in the choice of her attire. Everything is sacrificed to grim utility. Their knickers are of soft silk or wool, and their jerseys, or to be more correct, the Jaeger garments known to men as "sweaters" are close fitting to the neck and have tight sleeves—not the ample bodice favoured by the ordinary lady cyclist. But in spite of their limitations in dress, their flying curly touzled hair, they look a pretty, healthy, happy lot of girls as they career round and round, unconscious of the restless throng of spectators surging in and out, of the rival performances going on around them on the tight rope trapeze, of the betting that is quietly being done in the paddock—unconscious of everything but the record that they are making lap by lap into miles and hundreds of miles minute by minute.

***

The present competition is arranged differently from the former ones. They were races to cover the greatest number of miles in a given number of days, and the interest centred in the individuals, the first three or four specially. This week's competition is divided between four teams of three cyclists each. The first set wear a white ribbon sash and comprise the French riders, Mllee. Beany, Marcellè, and Deverneuil ; the second wear yellow ribbon and their champion is Miss Lane, presumably Irish. The third team wear pale blue and are led by Miss Blackburn, an English record breaker, and the fourth have red scarves and names of Scotch nationality. There is very little to choose between the four teams. So far the French have a slight advantage. It is a question of staying power more than speed and of the final hour's persistence and prudence in negotiating the awkward, banked up turnings where they make their desperate efforts to win a head.

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The usual variety entertainment is not curtailed during the flower show or the races. There are some wonderful feats of cycling done on the stage by a lady and two children who have mastered the science or art of balancing themselves and controlling their wheels perfectly. Those who have to practise show riding behind heavy traffic and to accustom themselves to the occasional sudden pull up and stand still in a line of vehicles had admirable object lessons in the management of the restless little iron horse, that always wants to be off before its rider has time to get settled. They stood at rest for quite two minutes. If you can stand a cycle for two minutes, you can do it, if you have patience, for a life time—always providing that you have not a restless cab horse, champing his bit with impatience at your elbow. It is these littletrials that one cannot cope with in ordinary road riding.

The Lady Cyclists' Association is divided into two sections now—one skirted, the other knickered—who are to ride out in district parties on different days of the week to suit the divergence of opinion on the matter of riding habits. It seems from the discussion that arose on the question of dress at one of their meetings that skirts are not by any means generally favoured by the lady cyclists ; but these are bound to wear them through the tyranny of their husbands and brothers. It was confessed by one lady that her wheel would be taken away from her if she rode in rationals or rode in company with those who did. The announcement was greeted with cries of "shame." Poor dear ! if we had our rights would not we make such conduct cause sufficient for a divorce case and a decree *nisi*.

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The death of Miss Mathilde Blind takes away a woman of whom England was justly proud, though only entitled to claim her as a daughter by adoption. Miss Blind was of German parentage. Her stepfather was Karl Blind and on her mother's marriage she assumed his name. The *Literary World* counts among her best known works "The Ascent of Man" "Dramas in Miniature" "The prophecy of St. Oran' and Songs and Sonnets" two little biographies of George Eliot, and Madame Roland, which she contributed to the "Eminent Women" series. Another well known work is her translation of the "Journal of Marie Baskirtseff" in the introduction of which she shows her appreciation of the character of the spoilt child of the Parisian Studios. Her last book of Lyrics "Birds of Passage" published about a year ago is fresh in everyone's memory.

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Of Miss Mathilde Blind a writer in the *Literary World* says in a note on their friendship : "She told me once that the late beautiful Duchess of Leinster, when at Mentone fighting the fell consumption that told her away so untimely, had expressed a hope that she might live long enough to read Miss Blind's next volume of poems. It was something to live for, she said, and to make life worth living." At Miss Blind's request her remains were cremated, after a funeral service held at Stamford St. Chapel. Mr. Moncure Conway spoke with deep feeling of her rare personality, her warm heart, her large nature so loyal in friendship so true to the high aims she had set before her—an optimist to the last, he said, she lived and died with her eyes turned towards the eternal dawn.

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The Society of portrait painters is very generous in inviting to its exhibition at the Grafton Gallery such men as Benjamin Constant, Courtois, Hellen, and Sauber' since indeed its mediocre majority must suffer more than it learns by the pitiless contrast. Our English artists seem to find it impossible to get away from the wish to beautify the "subjects," and the result is that most of their sitters look out of their frames with an air of saying "what a good little boy and what a good and pretty and well-dressed little girl am I!" It is of course partly the original's fault, as one may know by the atrociously self-conscious expression nearly every-one who is photographed wears ; but it is also a gift of special painters to see the real person beneath this defacing burnish of constraint. In our English schools such men are few, and not all their names have an English ring. Sir John Millais' portraits at the Grafton are all simple and natural ; Mr. Javery too, in his "Mrs. Croal Thompson" and his exquisite "Thalia," shows that he has the art of painting a gracious self-forgetfulness. Hermann Herkomer's lady in aniline pink velvet is happily unconscious of her frighful gown ; and William-Stott's old gentleman and lady would scarcely look "on their behaviour," even if they were lifted out of the comfortable and mysterious shroud of darkness the painter invites us to seek them through. M. Courtois' "Girl in Red" whom some superficial critic lately described as a chocolate-box beauty, is beyond a doubt the most attractive exhibits ; she is dressed in Japanese costume, very broadly as well as delicately painted, and is a very charming and human—anything but chromolithographic—little person as well. M. Hellen's pastel of a young girl is rather grey in the face, and there is something of the grace of certain dank sea-weeds in the drawn-out lines of her fingers and singularly long slight feet, but that impression forgotten one's eye delights in the surpassing delicacy of the picture. Besides these, Sauber's portrait of Dr. Hans Richter, Constent's "Ma Tante," the Rubens like group of Thanlow and his family, Mr. Waterhouse's charming "Phyllis Waterlow," a dainty sketch of Whistler's, and a very few others, one would like to hang in a little gallery of their own. For the rest, excellently painted though many of them are, one descends the Grafton staircase with a haunting rhyme in one's mind something like the thanksgiving of the well-known diner-out in the land of rabbits.

Of ladies young and ladies old,
Of ladies hoi and ladies cold,
Of ladies [illegible] and ladies [illegible]
[illegible] profession or calling can show such

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

For reasons of my own, I have lately visited a Lunatic Asylum. For other reasons belonging to other people, I will not reveal the name of the place. The thing which at once strikes a visitor with astonishment is the apparent sanity with which most of the patients converse ; the next thing, despite the extreme care of the officials to make them comfortable and to give them every encouragement to cheerfulness, is the atmosphere of sadness which fills the place. On every face there lies the cloud that speaks of conscious imprisonment. I am told that in many cases they believe themselves to be perfectly well, a belief that brings with it additional misery. Some of them carry on work—literary work, artistic work, musical work. I saw very few reading. There was not much conversation. In many respects the place is like a club, but not a club in which everybody knows everybody else. I made no inquiry into the secrets of the prisonhouse, because the old horrors of the straight waiscoat, and the manacles and the irons, are gone. I believe that these villainous tools of torture are still preserved in some places as curiosities ; a padded room now provides the worst case with a harmless place of exercise if he wants it. If you want to see what such a house was like a hundred and fifty years ago, look at the last picture of the "Rake's Progress," and shudder. When people talk ignorant rubbish about the eighteenth century, think of this picture, and thank your good fortune which landed you in the nineteenth.

All our sympathies must of course be with the Society for checking the Abuses of Public Advertising. They held a meeting in January, the report of which has only just reached me. One of the speakers, Mr. Crackanthorpe, Q.C., made a most excellent suggestion. It was that the sympathies of all who are connected with the training of the young should be enlisted. That might be done by sending leaflets to all masters and mistresses of schools. But this practical lawyer would go further. He would begin with the nursery, impressing stalwart Catholic doctrine by means of the old rhymes, slightly altered. I have adopted his suggestion, and now submit a few :

Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
How does your railway go ?
With Castor oil the view to spoil
And liver pills all in a row.

Or, again, an injunction to remember—

Never take it, never touch it, never buy it, baby mine,
When you see it in big letters disfiguring the line.

Or the following—

There was an old woman and what do you think ?
She was ordered some physic to eat and to drink.
Said the doctor, "Take care, you may have what you please,
But not what they advertise under the trees."

Or, for an end, because these are only suggestions—

There was a lovely lake with a lovely isle upon it,
(And I'm sure you won't believe me, yet all the same 'tis true),
For there came an ugly creature with an ugly smile upon it ;
And a board of liver pills with which he blocked that lovely view.

I hear that certain publishers have been giving their opinion on the subject of reviews, whether they advance the sale of a book or not. My own experience is now longer than that of most literary men, and I have been forced by circumstances to observe all questions connected with the dissemination of literature. I have long since arrived at the conclusion that *under certain conditions* a review helps a book very much indeed. If it does not, then why do we send books for review ? If it does not, then advertising does not either, for both advertising and reviewing bring a book under the readers eye. Why, then, do we send books for review ? What, then, are the favourable conditions ? First, the book must be singled out for review. Since there are so many thousands from which to select, this fact alone gives it distinction. But a book noticed in a batch gains no help of any kind ; nobody looks at the notice of books in a batch ; nobody heeds what is said about books in a batch ; indeed, it is perfectly certain that the reviewer (?) of books in a batch has had no time to read them. The book, therefore, must have a separate notice ; and, which is of great importance, it must be of such a length as to show that the book is one worthy of consideration. Whether it is laudatory or not matters less ; in fact, there are some kinds of fault-finding and "slating" which do positive good to a book. The great thing is that the critic shall make his readers clearly understand that he has been seriously occupied over the work ; that it is a work worthy of serious attention ; and that, whatever we may object to in its style or its aims, it is a work to be read. Suppose he is only log-rolling. Well, the log-roller is very, very quickly detected by the public ; and, one hopes, by the Editor. Nothing ruins the literary power of a paper more quickly or more certainly than a reputation for log-rolling. As for the impertinent little notices, consisting perhaps of a sneer, a snap, and a misrepresentation ; or, for the writer's friends, of a few lines of vague laudation ; they produce no effect at all—not the least. It is, of course, understood that it is always easy to "slate" a book without reading it, but it is difficult to praise it effectively unless one has read it. Everything, however, depends upon the Editor. If he desires his paper to be a literary power, he will *select* ; he will not notice books in a batch ; and he will sack the young man who reviews what he has not read.

I have sometimes been asked to take a walk in London with a small party. If the small party consists of Americans, and especially of Americans who have the right feeling for things of beauty and places of association, I am always disposed, if I can find the time, to go with them. Suppose, however, that some of my readers want to take a walk for themselves, may I suggest one or two ? One at least I will propose, and, if it is accepted and proves acceptable, I will offer one or two more. We will begin, if you please, at the South end of Blackfriars. After passing the station we turn to the left, and come out nearly opposite a venerable alms-house called after the founder, one Hopton. Enter the court, and pass through the passage at the N.E. corner in order to see the delightful little patches of garden given to the old men. When you come out look for Zoar-street, where stood the humble meeting house in which John Bunyan preached ; it afterwards became a school, and was standing at the beginning of the century. Next make your way to the riverside. Here are the Falcon Stairs, over which once stood the Falcon Tavern, dear to the players and the playwrights. This is Bankside, an embankment which converted the marshes of Southwark into low-lying meadows, with ponds and trees. This narrow lane is Love-lane, which cut off Paris Gardens, one of the many places for bull-baiting, bear-baiting, wrestling, duck-hunting, and other sweetly civilised amusements which made the name of Southwark so savoury with the citizens. Presently you come to Rose Alley—here was once the Rose Theatre ; and the Bear Garden, where was once another theatre ; the Globe Theatre stood where now is the blank wall of a brewery ; at the corner of Cliuk Lane stood the Clink itself, a prison of the quarter ; the narrow lane was once the lane between the garden of Winchester House and the river ; at the east end there is a dock which I believe to be the oldest dock on the river, except the corresponding one opposite. These two Docks were the two ends, North and South, of the Ferry, which continued for many hundreds of years after the Bridge was built. The Romantic House of St. Mary Overies was built beside this Dock ; here is the lovely church of that House, in some respects the finest in London. If is to be made into a Cathedral ; the Restoration is, in fact, nearly complete. Go in and forget not to look at the Lady Chapel, and seek out the tomb of Gower the Poet. When you leave the church ask your way to Whitecross-street. There you will find, in the midst of the most appalling ugliness the charming little place of recreation, with its tiny hall, its cottages, its garden, its ornamental water. It is like a dream. This done, make your way to St. George's church ; you will pass Lant-street on your way—street sacred to the memory of Bob Sawyer—and the site of Queen's Bench Prison. Look into St. George's churchyard, now a garden on the north side you behold the range of buildings—all that is left of the Marshalsea in which Mr. Dorrit lived ; from the window Little Dorrit looked down upon the broken bottles and the crumbling tombstones of this churchyard. Remember, however, that the hurchyard is full [of the bones and dust of the poore prisoners of the King's Bench and the Marshalsea. Now walk up the High-street—I cannot talk more about the memories of this street ; suffice it to remind you not on any account to miss the George Inn, last and perhaps most beautiful of the famous Southwark Inns. So we have had a long walk ; it is past one o'clock ; and here is London Bridge ; and here is a hostelry. Let us within and rest and take a well-earned luncheon. Confess, pedestrian of my heart, that it is a walk full of interest.

THE "Faits Divers"—the scraps which make up a column or two of certain papers—often contain statements of the most surprising kind. For intance, I read in one of these columns the statement that there are 500,000 clerks in London alone. The average income of these persons cannot be put down as more than £120. Even that modest salary shows £30,000,000 a year for this branch of office expenses. Also, since the London clerk, when he arrives at the age of three or four and twenty always marries, and generally has a family, we may reckon that most of them inhabit the small terraces and little villas of which there are so many about and around London. If we allow eighteen feet in breadth for every such house—a very fair allowance—and one half of the number are residents in these villas, the rest being in lodging, we shall want 800 miles of streets for their houses alone. If one fifth are bachelors and four-fifths are married, they represent a reckoning five in a family, more than two millions or two-fifths of the whole population ; and if they all go to church they want, at the estimate of one thousand to a church, two thousand churches. Certainly [illegible] profession or calling can show such

THE HON. MR. T. D. LITTLE, C. I. E.

The Hon. Mr. T. D. Little, M. Inst. C.E., C.I.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, who retired from the Service on pension last week, deserves well of the Government which he served zealously and faithfully for a period of thirty-seven years. In November 1859, at the early age of eighteen, Mr. Little entered the Government service with a particularly robust constitution and a stalwart frame, which enabled him to stand successfully the enervating influences of the Indian climate up to the time of his retirement. It is a singular circumstance that, during the long period of thirty-seven years' service, Mr. Little was absent on leave only on two occasions, namely a two years' furlough to Europe from May 1885 to May 1887, and six months' special leave to Europe in the latter half of the year 1893. In April 1860, soon after he joined the service, we find him posted to Poona and Kirkee as probationary assistant engineer. After having passed an examination in Marathi, he was in November 1861 transferred to Ahmedabad ; and soon afterwards to Surat and Broach and the Panch Mahals, in which last district he performed the duties of Assistant Engineer. In May 1864, he was appointed to serve as Assistant Engineer at Kaira, a district with which his name is closely associated, and where he discharged the duties of Executive Engineer from December 1865, soon after passing an examination in Gujerati, until the year 1885, when he had his only furlough to Europe, as already mentioned, for two years. On his return to this country, he was appointed Executive Engineer in Khandesh. Three months later, that is in September 1887, he came over to Bombay, having attained to administrative rank as officiating Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, in which post he continued till May 1889, when he was promoted to the officiating appointment of Chief Engineer, Northern Division. In September 1889, Mr. Little attained to the rank of first class Superintending Engineer, and as such was nominated an additional member of the Bombay Legislation Council, and served in that capacity from December 1889 to May 1890. From that period down to February 1893, Mr. Little worked as Superintending Engineer, first class, and Chief Engineer, second class. In the last mentioned month he was appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer, first class, and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department. After six months' special leave to Europe, he resumed charge of the officiating appointment, and continued in it till the 18th February 1894, when he was confirmed in the appointment of Chief Engineer, first class, and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, being also a member of the Bombay Legislative Council from November 1893 to the date of his retirement. Mr. Little's services to this presidency as Chief Engineer, and as the responsible adviser of Government in the Public Works Department, have been of the highest value. He had acquired from his long experience a thorough grasp of the technical as well as the administrative features of the work of the several departments with which he was connected. Of the advantages of that experience, and of the skill and ingenuity which distinguished all his work, his colleagues and those who had the pleasure to serve under him speak in terms of sincere admiration ; and the conferment of the title of a Companion of the Indian Empire upon him in January 1895 was naturally received with feelings of universal satisfaction. The assistance which he rendered to the construction of feeder railways in the northern part of this presidency was simply invaluable. He placed before the Government and the public the bright prospects awaiting feeder lines in Gujerat, and thus materially helped in the extension of railway communication in the northern districts. As Chief Engineer of the Northern Division, Mr. Little possessed a close intimacy with many important questions connected with the city of Bombay, more especially those relating to Government land ; and his advice and assistance in the matter were of the highest value. He carried out most useful works in the last three years, during which he was in charge of the Public Works portfolio ; and his policy in regard to local funds and municipalities has been widely appreciated as being of a liberal and fostering character. Mr. Little was a conspicuous figure at all our social and civic functions ; and there is a wide circle of friends and admirers in this country who will miss his cheering presence, and the characteristic charm of manner.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The returns for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, at 10 a.m., are as follows :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
A—Fort and Colaba	7	4
B—Mandvi	9	10
C—Bhuleshwar	21	14
D—Girgaum	5	1
E—Byculla and Sammatipura	35	22
F—Parel	1	4
G—Mahim	2	6
Municipal Hospital	0	1
Parsee Hospital	0	0
European General Hospital	0	1
Jain Hospital	0	2
Total	75	65

THE PLAGUE IN BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although the best energies of the Bandora Municipality are just now concentrated in checking the spread of the prevailing fever in the Bazaar ward and its surroundings, the disease has still a firm hold of that locality, in which the largest number of deaths has taken place. No less than 33 fatal cases have occurred, mostly among the permanent Christian population. Bombay, with a population of 8 lakhs, gives 1,327 deaths from bubonic fever. Bandora, its nearest health resort, with 18,300 souls—according to last census returns 33,—a slightly higher ratio, is indeed alarming, but more so the Christian population of some 6,280 souls, from whom the largest number of victims have been claimed. According to expert opinion bearing upon a similar problem in the city, nothing short of removing the bulk of these people, especially the plague patients, from the infected houses and their neighbourhood to the open fields, can check the virulence of the disease in this town. I would, therefore, appeal to the leaders of the Bombay East Indian community, many of whom own large properties in the town, to put up cheap huts on their fields for encam

dergoing a great deal of risk by taking those drugs. I am quite sure of the fact that I impressed on Mr. Templeton the danger there would be in Mrs. Whittaker continuing in her present frame of mind in regard to the disposal of her pregnancy. On her next visit to me I asked Mrs. Whittaker how she was, when she said the same, if not worse. The pain became more frequent and more frequent. Also the discharge. I wished to give Mrs. Whittaker a big dose of laudanum as we do in such cases. I mean threatening abortion. The property of laudanum is to patient the symptoms of threatened abortion advancing. I gave Mrs. Whittaker 4 to 5 minims of it, and put two or three other doses in a small phial, and told her to take a dose every three or four hours if the pains continued.

In answer to the Court, witness said Mr. Templeton had told me three days subsequently, when he asked me to call and see her, that she had evidently been in great pain that morning,and that he had left her in agony.

To Mr. F. C. Crawford: I at once went into her room on that occasion. Mrs. Templeton was there when I went in. Mrs. Templeton was or had been recently fomenting her with hot flannel. I then recognised that abortion had taken place. She was still crying out with pain. I diagnosed the abortion when Mr. Templeton left the room from my previous acquaintance of the history of the case. I examined her. I asked Mrs. Whittaker how the abortion occurred. She told me when in the room that she had taken 30 grs. of quinine the previous day.

Did you understand her to say that that caused the abortion?—Yes, [illegible] her with ergot, etc. I made arrangements with [illegible]Costa immediately after the abortion to attend [illegible] the case as often as necessary. I did not [illegible] the abortion to any one.

By the Court: [illegible]hat you not tell Mr. Templeton that she had [illegible]?—I thought he knew it. The impression I [illegible] was to say that it was not trouble [illegible] she had got [illegible] that "it will not trouble her any further" [illegible]ther remark.

[illegible] say I—I don't remember [illegible]. What occurred after [illegible]mber. Two or three days [illegible] went about. I next saw Mrs. [illegible]ith Mrs. Templeton at Abid's [illegible]n apparition I saw, to which [illegible] and returned in the evening. [illegible] Mr. Templeton came to my [illegible]said that Mrs. Whittaker had [illegible]ed me to come down and have a [illegible]own I found Mrs. Whittaker in [illegible]s with British bags or [illegible]er throat. On looking at her [illegible]ognised she had tetanus and gave [illegible]dine her treatment. I did not at [illegible]any opinion as to what caused [illegible]a not long in doubt. [illegible]d she say anything besides asking [illegible]atter with her?—Nothing that I [illegible]ear. I called in Dr. Lawrie on [illegible]r. He seemed to recognise the [illegible]e case.

[illegible]wrie what Mrs. Whittaker was [illegible]on't think I did. The next day [illegible]y worse and died, at 5-30, on

[illegible]peak to you about the cause [illegible]se? He gave me to understand [illegible]otion.

[illegible]e came to know this?—[illegible]om the symptoms of the case, [illegible]aid abortion had taken place what [illegible]'s remember.

[illegible]Mr. Templeton about the post-[illegible]on Wednesday night, at about 9-15, [illegible]-way, and then learnt that notices [illegible]e been issued.

What did Mr. Templeton say?—[illegible]ished withheld permission or give [illegible]e to telegraph home to her people. [illegible]st-mortem.

[illegible]Templeton say when you said Dr. [illegible]t?—He said he would allow things to [illegible]e course. (Witness next explained [illegible] which followed and which have [illegible]ported.) Witness continuing, said: I [illegible] the post-mortem. My opinion as to [illegible]e was that he was probably dying [illegible]ing following on abortion. The decom-[illegible]nta brought on blood poisoning. I [illegible]say from the post-mortem how the [illegible]e brought about. I think the general [illegible]e is sufficient to account for the [illegible]nk abortion was brought on by the [illegible]e of medicines she had taken.

[illegible]ned by Mr. Edgelow:—Did Dr. Lawrie [illegible]e left the court?—I believe he did.

[illegible]say I—I don't remember what he [illegible]ded: "He asked me if he might [illegible]d to drive home.

[illegible]said that this was all the evidence [illegible]ecessary against the application, say-[illegible]rcus ones. There was nothing in [illegible]e even the slightest suspicion against [illegible]and as a matter of fact the court [illegible]se case, but if not Mr. Templeton [illegible]n liberated on bail.

[illegible]nneman accepted bail for Rs. 3,000, [illegible]was adjourned till Thursday.

LAW'S DELAYS IN SIND.

[illegible]of the Sadar Court in Sind has deemed [illegible]add to the Manual of the Rules for [illegible]f Criminal Courts in that Province [illegible]led order for preventing the delays [illegible]ntly complained of by suitors. [illegible]dlows:—

[illegible]of the Sadar Court in Sind desires to [illegible]e guidance of all Magistrates, that it [illegible]o despatch their criminal work with the [illegible]delay, it being essential for the proper [illegible]of justice that it should be promptly [illegible]far as possible criminal work should [illegible]nce over other work, cases in which [illegible]in custody being taken up for disposal [illegible]those in which the accused are on [illegible]es should so arrange for the despatch [illegible]d work that, the hearing of one case [illegible]as possible, not be allowed to interfere [illegible]g of another, each one being fixed for [illegible]ext days, due regard being had to [illegible]uration. Every effort should be made [illegible]and hardship to the parties and [illegible]case is once commenced, it should [illegible]*diem* and completed with every [illegible]the whole or as much of the [illegible]e shown to be practicable to [illegible]aining over from one day [illegible]t the first sitting of court on [illegible]practice of taking up a case [illegible]en dropping it again should [illegible]ould be disposed of, as far [illegible]e sittings. Adjournments [illegible]ded, specially when the [illegible]judiced thereby, and if [illegible]an adjournment is deemed [illegible]for as short a time as

[illegible]tice commenced should be [illegible]except on Sundays, other [illegible]rise are closed and days [illegible]y require the intermis-[illegible]ourt should sit daily and [illegible]ted for its opening, un-[illegible]s, which should be re-

[illegible]ur, every case should [illegible]witnesses know the [illegible]e appearance, which [illegible]e as far as practicable, [illegible]caused it been by [illegible]istances from their [illegible]s should, as far as [illegible]ntled place without [illegible]to camp with the

LAW'S TOUR.

[illegible]"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

[illegible]when the great part of the [illegible]lumns of the leading dailies [illegible]the lugubrious subject of [illegible]o day the bubonic [illegible]duced by the late outburst [illegible]Viceregal callousness and [illegible]th the Baroda catastrophe [illegible]reshing. If I mistake not, [illegible]against the Viceroy are [illegible]Viceroy could not have [illegible]of the accident on his [illegible]Lakshmi Vilasa banquet, [illegible], he ought not to have pro-[illegible]ent.

[illegible]l respect to the distinguish-[illegible]ey could not have regaled [illegible]epacium of a steam in [illegible]ed and divested of senti-[illegible]ucture resolves itself into [illegible]for a moment that the [illegible]e catastrophe on his way [illegible]hould he have turned his [illegible]is his camp and gone fast-[illegible]learning of the accident at [illegible]hat he should have dropped [illegible]ed to be comforted! Do any [illegible]hiers with the poor victims [illegible]he really mean to assert that [illegible]ed for the unhappy event that [illegible]t? Even in real life among [illegible]though food loses its relish on [illegible]d or relative for some days, [illegible]is, food as a matter of fact, [illegible]single day.

[illegible]of our way to carp and [illegible]a fairly kind and benevolent [illegible]tfully of opinion that attacks [illegible]strengthen nor graces our cause.

OBSERVER.

[illegible]rd Wolseley to grant certain [illegible]s of the Indian Contingent in [illegible]have met with general approval [illegible]e. It is felt that the officers [illegible]n Contingent had a hard time [illegible]Tekar, and no one recognises [illegible]in Sir Herbert Kitchener the [illegible]Dongola expedition received [illegible]of Brig.-Gen. Egerton's force. [illegible]great emphasis in his praise of [illegible]er in which all ranks of the Con-[illegible]character of the Indian Army. [illegible]rther and expressed the opinion [illegible]ve the war-medal—of course [illegible]ould be a wise thing if that [illegible]for it would make the Indian [illegible]anxious to see service if the [illegible]as it may. The withholding [illegible]e taken by some as evidence [illegible]headquarters, and it is in no [illegible]ay such impression should be [illegible]at occurred recently.

[illegible]s affection for dogs is well [illegible]umstance [illegible]tly noticed [illegible]of his [illegible]often seen [illegible]nen [illegible]Batteresea [illegible]e object of [illegible]ent in Mr. [illegible]hen seek-[illegible]as Irish [illegible]referred [illegible]ment-[illegible]that [illegible]hay [illegible]

[illegible]Bo[illegible]

[illegible]Y[illegible]

[illegible]THE[illegible]

[illegible]honour[illegible]

[illegible]of the Sou[illegible]

[illegible]in the [illegible]

[illegible]and med[illegible]

[illegible]of Is[illegible]

[illegible]more than[illegible]

[illegible]great as[illegible]

[illegible]Dongola expedition received [illegible]

[illegible]The Sir[illegible]prof Brig.-Gen. Egerton's force.

[illegible]the soldi[illegible]

[illegible]character of the Indian Army.

[illegible]ther and expressed the opinion

[illegible]ve the war-medal—of course

[illegible]would be a wise thing if that

[illegible]for it would make the Indian

[illegible]anxious to see service if the

[illegible]as it may. The withholding

[illegible]e taken by some as evidence

[illegible]headquarters, and it is in no

[illegible]ay such impression should be

[illegible]at occurred recently.

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THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following official report was issued last evening in a *Government Gazette* extraordinary:—

In continuation of Government Notification No. 10415, dated 19th instant, the following Memorandum is published for general information:—

Want of rain is now generally felt in the affected districts for the late sown crops which have begun to wither in places. The reports for the week ending 19th instant are summarised below.

AHMEDNAGAR.

There has been no rain. Sowing is generally finished. Most of the newly sown crops are withering and will die unless rain falls within ten days. Cattle in some places are still in good condition, in others beginning to suffer. Labourers in northern and central talukas are flocking to works in very large numbers. Grain supply is generally sufficient, but there are complaints that Banias do not sell at published bazaar rates. The average price of jowari is 19 71-80 and of bajri 19 7-16 lbs. per rupee. There has been some emigration. The detailed prices are given below—

Taluka.	Jowari. Lbs. per Re.	Bajri. Lbs. per Re.
Nagar	19 1-2	17 1-2
Parner	19 1-4	19
Shrigonda	19 1-4	16 1-2
Karjat	22	17 11-26
Jamkhed	21	21
Shevgaon	19 1-4	18 1-5
Nevasa	17 7-8	17 1-10
Rahuri	17 7-8	17 11-20
Kopargaon	19 1-4	19 1-20
Sangamner	25	24
Akola	27	21

There has been no rain. The average price of jowari is 20 37-40 lbs. and of bajri 18 9-20 lbs. Grain supply is sufficient in all talukas except Sangola and Malsiras. Rabi sowing is practically completed. Rain is wanted for crops recently sown. Standing crops are showing signs of withering. The rabi crops sown in September and October are doing well and do not require more rain. Emigration of 7,200 persons from four talukas is also going on. Fodder is insufficient all over the district. Cattle are being sold or sent away. Semi-gratuitous relief is being given to 151 weavers in Sholapur, also on a small scale in Pandharpur. The taluka prices of Jowari are given below.

Taluka.	Lbs per Re.
Sholapur	21 3-4
Barsi	24 1-2
Madha	21
Karmala	19 1-40
Pandharpur	21 7-8
Sangola	19 1-4
Malsiras	19 1-4

POONA.

There has been no rain. The average price of Jowari is 19 3-10 lbs. and of bajri 16-3-4 lbs. per rupee. Grain supply is sufficient. The detailed prices are given below—

SHOLAPUR.

Taluka.	During Week.	Lbs.	Totals.
Junnar	Jowari	17	0
	Bajri	15	30
	Rice	13	10
Ambegaon	Jowari	15	27
	Bajri		
	Rice	14	24
Khed	Jowari	10	0
	Bajri	15	11
	Rice	14	31
Maval	Jowari	19	32
	Bajri	10	0
	Rice	17	6
Haveli	Jowari	13	22
	Bajri	8	4
	Rice	15	4
Mulshi	Jowari	20	0
	Rice	17	35
Purandhar	Jowari	18	30
	Bajri	16	19
	Rice	20	30
Sirur	Jowari	19	24
	Bajri	16	38
	Rice	15	25
Dhond	Jowari	22	16
	Bajri	18	36
	Rice		0
Bhimthadi	Jowari	19	24
	Bajri	17	14
	Rice	14	0
Indapur	Jowari	20	24
	Bajri	18	8
	Rice	13	38
Poona City	Jowari	18	32
	Bajri	16	4
	Rice	15	4

SATARA.

There has been rain in two talukas, at Tasgaon 44 cents and Khanapur 5 cents. The average price of jowari is 18¼ lbs. and of bajri 15½ lbs. per rupee. Grain supply is fair. Water is sufficient. Standing crops and cattle are in fair condition. Fodder supply is scanty. The detailed prices are—

Taluka.	During Week.	Lbs.	Totals.
Karad	Jowari	19	38
	Bajri	15	21
Patan	Jowari	18	36
	Bajri		
Khatav	Jowari	23	4
	Bajri	19	2
Tasgaon	Jowari	20	9
	Bajri	19	20
Satara	Jowari	18	28
	Bajri	15	22
Man	Jowari	20	8 1-2
	Bajri	19	20 1-2
Javli	Jowari	16	30
	Bajri	16	20
Koregaon	Jowari	18	31
	Bajri	18	5
Wai	Jowari	18	20
	Bajri	11	33
Valva	Jowari	20	8 1-2
	Bajri	19	20

NASIK.

There has been no rain. The average price of bajri is 17 7-43, of jowari 18 3-943 and of nagli 23 3-4 lbs. per rupee. Grain supply is sufficient in all talukas except Sangola and Malsiras. Rabi sowing is practically completed. Rain is wanted for crops recently sown. Standing crops are showing signs of withering. The rabi crops sown in September and October are doing well and do not require more rain. Emigration of 7,200 persons from four talukas is also going on. Fodder is insufficient all over the district. Cattle are being sold or sent away. Semi-gratuitous relief is being given to 151 weavers in Sholapur, also on a small scale in Pandharpur. The taluka prices of Jowari are given below.

Taluka.	During Week.	Lbs.	Totals.
Nasik	Bajri	16	38
	Jowari	19	10
Sinnar	Jowari	21	34
	Bajri	17	10
	Jowari	19	10
Igatpuri	Nagli		0
	Bajri	16	14
	Jowari		0
	Nagli	18	0
Dindori	Bajri	16	0
	Jowari		0
	Nagli	25	0
Niphad	Bajri	17	12 3-4
	Jowari	20	17 1-2
	Nagli	21	15
Chandor	Bajri	17	7½
	Jowari	19	1 3-5
	Nagli	20	51
Yeola	Bajri	18	27 1-2
	Jowari	21	0
	Nagli		35
Malegaon	Bajri	15	0
	Jowari	1	18
	Nagli		55
Nanigaon	Bajri	17	0
	Jowari	18	2
	Nagli		22
Baglan	Bajri	15	22
	Jowari	17	15
	Nagli		6
Kalwan	Bajri	18	0
	Jowari	18	35
	Nagli	20	12
Point	Bajri		
	Jowari		
	Nagli	30	0

KHANDESH.

There has been no rain. Prices are almost stationary. The average price of Jowari is 18 lbs. per rupees. Grain supply is sufficient. Crops and cattle operations are in the same state as before. Harvest operations being over, labourers are coming on to works in increased numbers. There has been no emigration worth mentioning.

BIJAPUR.

There has been no rain during the week and no progress in sowing operations. Standing Crops are withering. Prices of Jowari have risen in three talukas; they vary from 24 lbs. in Bagalkot to 175 lbs. in India. The condition of cattle is deplorable owing to want of fodder and they are sold at nominal rates. The condition of cultivators is unsatisfactory. Agricultural labourers have no field work and all are flocking to relief works. Weavers and artizans have no sufficient work. The former have commenced joining relief works. There is slight cholera in Hungund Taluka. Grain supply is generally fair. Water-supply is failing. The taluka prices of jowari are given below—

Taluka.	During Week. Lbs.
Bagalkot	24
Badami	19 1-4
Hungund	22
Muddebihal	18 14-23
Indi	12
Bagevadi	21 1-4
Inapur	20 1-8
Sindgi	22 3-4
Bilgi	24

BELGAUM.

There has been no rain. Prices have slightly fallen. The average price of jowari is 23 lbs., of bajri 23 lbs., and of rice 16 lbs. per rupee. Grain supply is sufficient. Emigration from Athni and parts of Parasgad to adjacent talukas and States continues. There has been no immigration. Fodder is scarce and dear. Cattle are being sold at cheap rates. Agricultural work is diminishing. Artizans in Parasgad do not get sufficient work. The detailed prices are given below—

Taluka.	Lbs. per Re.	Lbs.
Belgaum	Jowari	24
	Bajri	22
	Rice	15
Chikodi	Jowari	22
	Bajri	24
	Rice	15
Athni	Jowari	20
	Bajri	20
	Rice	14
Gokak	Jowari	24
	Bajri	26
	Rice	15
Parasgad	Jowari	24
	Bajri	
	Rice	16
Sampgaon	Jowari	22
	Bajri	
	Rice	15
Khanapur	Jowari	23
	Bajri	
	Rice	17 1-2

There has been no rain. Kharif jowari and rice harvest is in progress. Standing rabi crops are good so far, but in Ron, Mundargi and Nargund more rain is wanted for them. Some rabi sowings are still going on. The condition of agriculturists in affected parts is fair, and that of labourers and artizans improved. Cattle are indifferent in affected talukas. Food-grains and water are generally sufficient. Fodder is insufficient in affected parts. There has been no emigration to Bombay. Prices are much above normal. The price of jowari in the affected tracts is—Navalgund 27 2-40, Ron 28, Nargund 25 7-40 and Mundargi 27 lbs. per rupee.

KOLABA.

There has been no rain. The price of rice at Alibag is 13 3-8 lbs. per rupee. Prices are generally stationary or falling. 45 labourers from Pen have gone to Bombay, and 225 labourers have arrived in Uran from Ratnagiri and Poona. The general situation is unchanged. People are not yet willing to work for famine wages.

RATNA'GIRI.

There has been no rain. Prices of paddy and rice have fallen slightly in Malvan and Khed and of rice only in Mandangad; that of nagli has fallen slightly in Vengurla and Khed and risen slightly in Rajapur; that of vari has fallen considerable at Ratnagiri; elsewhere prices at stationary. There has been no demand for work anywhere except in Malvan, where 51 persons are on test relief works. There are fewer people going to Bombay for work than returning owing to the plague in that city. Cattle are healthy except in some talukas. Late crops are in fair condition.

2. The progress of relief measures during the last week is shown in the appended statement. Excluding the district of Khandesh, for which no returns have been submitted, the daily average number of labourers on relief works was 114,614 as compared with 72,571 in the preceding week. Harvesting and sowing operations are now generally completed; the demand for labour at famine wages is increasing, and several new works have been ordered to be started.

One earth work (strengthening and improving banks of Ekruk Tank Canals) has been specially provided for weavers in Sholapur, who are in need of relief, and it has been ordered that weavers alone should as far as possible be employed on it, other applicants being sent to road works. Estimates for new metal-collecting works have been sanctioned and the works have been brought on the famine relief programme. The Survey of five tank projects in Sholapur has been ordered, and Rs. 4,000 have been allotted for the survey of the Barsi Pandharpur Railway. Allotments have also been sanctioned for several small works in Khandesh. Programmes of suitable relief works to be utili sed in case of necessity have been prepared for the districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri.

3. The Sholapur Municipality have proposed a scheme for relieving the distressed weavers in that town by employing them in their own craft, and have asked for the assistance of Government to enable them to carry out the scheme. Government have approved of the proposal, and it has been suggested that the project should be started at once. Under the existing law a loan cannot be granted for this purpose, but a loan on favourable terms has been offered for the entire cost of the constructions, and the remainder by grant. Rs. 50,000, which will thus be set free out of the balance at the credit of the Municipality, can be utilized for the relief project. It has been ordered that such of the relief workers as are temporarily unemployed shall be given gratuitous relief in accordance with the intention of Section 175 (1) of the Famine Code. In order to afford relief to District and Village Hereditary Officers it has been suggested that the annual cash allowances of the former should be paid in two and those of the latter in four, instalments.

4. The Police force in the Poona District, where increase of crime is reported has been strengthened. It has been ordered that the Village Police employed for guarding relief works, stores of grain, &c., should received the wage of labourers of A Class.

THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S REPORT.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association, send us the following excracts from "Reports made by a gentleman of position and experience who has been employed by the Bombay Presidency Association to visit the famine districts of this Presidency." In view of the excellent service being rendered by the Deccan and other Sabhas by reports to the Government, the Association does not think it necessary to trouble Government directly with them, but thinks that all useful purposes will be served by publication in the local papers:—

The first thing that strikes one is that no copies of the Famine Code are yet available to the public. I enquired of the Municipal Secretary, Sholapur, if he had bought one, and he told me that no prices having been fixed by Government, the Central Press, Bombay, could not sell the copies to the purchasers. The consequence is that the public and the subordinate executive officers have very imperfect knowledge about the contents of the Famine Relief Code. This ignorance has led to fearful results to a great extent, as will be seen from my remarks regarding the condition of the people employed on the Baramati Relief Works.

Government were in possession of official and telegraphic information as far back as October last that steps should be taken as the earliest possible opportunity to start relief work on a proper scale. Mr. Spence, Commissioner of the Central Division, visited Sholapur on the 25th October, and must have been satisfied, on personal inspection, what was the real condition of things. The last week of October therefore may be taken as the time when Government in the Revenue and Political Departments, ought to have taken immediate steps to send additional subordinates on the spot to give aid to those whose hands were already full with work. But even up to date, no Relief Mahalkaries, however much needed, no additional Relief Circle Inspectors have been entertained, no addition is made to the subordinate staff in the Medical and Engineering Departments, and although the services of additional Police Officers have been retained, their services are not available for relief purposes. While giving full credit to Government for their desire to relieve the sufferings of the poor people, no action seems to have been taken to place the famine relief operations on their proper control. There should be a special officer in sole charge of all the Departments of Famine Relief. Mr. Ebden, I. C. S., at Bijapur, the worst district, is supervising all operations there with credit. No such step has been taken by the Commissioner, C. D., in the case of Sholapur. No responsible sanitary officer, as far as my information goes, has visited the worst parts of the Sholapur Talukas. I understand that on requisition being made to the Sanitary Department about making the necessary arrangements for fitting up the

RELIEF-CAMPS,

the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner enquired from the Public Works Department as to where the sites were fixed, and the Executive Engineer thereupon referred the matter to the Collector,and correspondence is still going on about the subject. The result of it is that the places where the labourers are employed are not provided with privi arrangements. Medical Staff and water-supply: At Baramani, in the Sholapur Taluka, people as the adjoining fields freely for answering nature's call. They drink dirty, filthy water near by their camp in which they are daily washing their clothes and cooking, unless some serious step is taken to remedy this evil, a fearful epidemic would break out soon and endanger the public health.

The Municipality of Sholapur has not also shown that spirit of co-operation which is so very desirable at such a time in the majority of the Baramati labourers are Momin (Mussalman) weaver residing within Municipal limits. The Municipality has taken taxes from these people. The peculiar feature of the Sholapur taxation is that every household has necessarily to pay water-tax, whether or no he takes a pipe in his house, and scavengerce, whether the house has or has not attached to it a privy. The Municipal authorities, through the assistance of the Hon. Mr. Manstates, have done their best to recover the municipal dues which the poor owners had to pay by selling pots and everything else that was capable of bringing money in return. There are no papers in the Municipality to show the numbers and other particulars regarding these weavers. I am told that the Salis, Koshtis, Momins—weavers of Sholapur, may be from 10,000 to 18,000, i. e., 4th of the total number of the population of Sholapur town and Cantonments.

A special Committee was appointed, days ago, to give the work of their craft to these weavers, the Municipality promising Rs. 2,000 for this purpose, and Government giving Rs. 1,2 0 out of the Famine Relief Grant to the District. This Rs. 3,200 were available and, with a little effort, the benevolent citizens of Sholapur could have been induced to give handsome subscriptions in aid of the weavers. But nothing of the kind was done. The Municipality even offered grant-cotton pillowms to commence the experiment of giving relief to the weavers, but it is to be regretted that no steps in this direction seem to have been taken.

The formalities in regard to the Tagai advances have not been dispensed with as laid down in the Famine Code. No doubt the officers concerned are doing sympathetic work in this direction, but it is very desirable that Government should be moved to do away with the formalities at once.

At the head-quarters of the Sholapur Taluka grain charity is given to disabled persons, at the Chavdi. The recipients of the charity are all disabled *professional* beggars. In my humble opinion, help to these who cannot leave their homes either from exhaustion or custom. A well-organized system of village relief working in co-operation with the village headmen would do much to alleviate suffering and afford succour to many. The Government poor houses are most repulsive, and the inmates will not remain in them unless they are too feeble to move or are forcibly kept there and not allowed to wander about from streets. They call loudly for food. It is a ration of rice, of which they get 9 chhataks with a little pulse and salt. The officer in charge of these poor houses are unwearied in their exertions, but it is plain they need the co-operation of private citizens. The greatest care should be taken to avoid offending against popular prejudices, and especially in such matters as the cooking of food and above all in disposing of the dead. This can only be secured by associating with the civil officers a body of native gentlemen, who should always be consulted. Considering the urgent need of money and workers, and the frequent application for aid which have been made on the part of Government officials at public meetings and by missionaries and otherphilanthropic persons no more time should be lost in organizing private charity, and in utilizing to the utmost the aid of the leaders of the people. A general subscription fund should be opened without delay and a representative body of the townspeople should be appointed to administrate it. Sir A. Mackenzie struck the right note in his address at a recent Durbur when he said, apropos of threatened famine in Bengal, "unless we have the support and active help of the leading men in each locality we shall fail to grapple adequately with the situation." It is surprising to us here that at the present moment the India Office relying solely on the sanguine reports from India still ignore the necessity of appealing to the generous British public for aid in the famine campaign. Even Russia moves in the matter passing the sum of Rs. 50,000 in belief that the Indian Government is doing all that is needed, whichjas we have seen is very far from the truth, so far at least as the Central Provinces are concerned. There has already been heavy mortality and it will increase and must abate unless the Secretary of State, and the British people come to our rescue and public-sprited citizens organized themselves into associations to administer relief in the various but desirous methods unsuited to a Government Agency. The Central Provinces administration has so far shown that it has either not fully grasped the situation or is unable to perform its chief duties, viz.,

(1) To ascertain the distress by opening test-works.

(2) To provide work for the unemployed by opening special relief works, and

(3) To arrange for regular village inspection and relief.

A considerable percentage of the people have already fallen into an enfeebled condition, and some have become fit objects for the poor house.

It is certain that without a more comprehensive organization, embracing active private aid and approbating with adequate funds and workers, there will be a disastrous failure. In conclusion I would offer a suggestion. There is at present a large and expensive settlement department of work in these provinces. It seems improbable that after the succession of bad harvests that we have had culminating in a famine in the districts on which settlement operations are now most active that the people will for some considerable time be able to pay an enhanced assessments Government should indeed consider itself lucky if it realizes the old rents. Suspensions, remissions, and arrears will for a long time be conspicuous in the Revenue reports. Would it not, therefore, be advisable to discontinue for the present these surveys and assessments, and form the staff of settlement officers with their inspectors and patwaries with the Settlement Commissioners at their head into a Famine and Relief Agency? It is only by a supreme effort of this kind that the results of procrastination can now be alleviated.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. GOODRIDGE,
Late B.C.S., and Divisions Judge, Jubbulpore,
December 21.

FAMINE MEETING AT JUBBULPORE.

A public meeting of the residents of the city and district of Jubbulpore was held at the [illegible] on the 22nd inst., to bring to the notice of the C. P. Government the excessive and increasing mortality prevailing in the district on account of famine and to impress upon the Government the urgent necessity of putting immediately into force all the provisions of the Famine Code, to open more relief and village works, to provide for village inspection, and to associate respectable residents with the civil officers. The meeting was well attended by the leading residents of Jubbulpore and its environs, among whom were:—J. P. Goodridge, late I. C. S., and Divisional Judge of the Jubbulpore Division; Rai Bal adur Balkishdas; Rao Bahadur Behari Lal Khazanchi; the Revd. D. E. Johnson of the American Mission; Mr. M. L. Agerwala, barrister-at-law; Baboo Shirishchander Roi Chowdri; Debi Prasad Chowdri; Baboo Brajendra Nath Chandra (Professor of Law at the Government College); Kashi Prasad Chowbey; Kashi Prasad Sarraf (Mahajanas); Udaichand Sao; Prabhu Lal Paharia; Togai Singh; Bansi Dhar Deoria; Kali Charan Bose (Headmaster, H. S. H. School); Sheodayal Singh; Murari Lal Malguzar, and others.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. J. P. Goodridge, Rai Bahadur Balkishdas, Revd. Dr. Johnson, Rao Bahadur Beharilal Khazanchi, Baboo Shirishchander Roy Chowdri, Debiprasad Chowdhri, and others.

The following resolutions were passed:—(1) While recognizing the efforts that the C.P. Administration has recently opened relief-works in several parts of the district, this meeting is of opinion that an urgent representation be respectfully but earnestly addressed to his Honour the Chief Commissioner as to the necessity of putting into operation all the provisions of the Famine Code, and especially as regards the advisability of opening new relief-works near the homes of the distressed people and of more fully and thoroughly organizing village inspection and relief in all its forms. (2) That this meeting respectfully represents that the time has now arrived when the leading residents of all the towns and villages of the Interior of the district might with advantage be associated with the civil officers in the administration of relief more especially in the inspection of villages on the payments of doles and money to those unable to work and in the management of poor houses. (3) That in view of the nature and extent of the present distress this meeting respectfully advises Government to organize a special department to deal with the famine. And that the meeting would suggest that the operations of the settlement department be for the present held in abeyance, and that with the Settlement Commissioner at its head be organized into a Special Famine Department." (4) That in the opinion of this meeting the time has now arrived when private charity should be solicited and organized in order to provide additional funds and workers for combating the famine. And further that in view of the continued distress which assumed an acute form so far back as last year, and which necessitated frequent appeals to the residents of this district, this meeting considers that a fresh appeal should be addressed to the generous British public to assist us with funds and workers. That a Committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to give effect to these Resolutions: Rai Bahadur Balabkdas, Rao Bahadur Beharilal Khazanchi, the Revd. Dr. Johnson, Baboo S. C. Roy Chowdhri, Debi Prasad Chowdhri, Baboo Brajendra Nath Chander, and Messrs. M. L. Agarwala and Rustomjee Cowasjee.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 22nd December were published in Yesterday *Government Gazette*.

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 21st 5 feet 6 inches against 5 feet same date last year. Rabi crops flourishing except in Jati Taluka where they have been slightly damaged by locusts. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur. Rabi cultivation flourishing. Prices 13½ seers per rupee. No valuation in the week under report. Fodder scarce.

Hyderbad.—Battai in progress Rabi cultivation in flourishing condition. Cattle in fair condition. Average selling price wheat 15, bajri 24, jowari 24 lbs. per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif threshing. Rabi sowings continue. Begari, Unhar, Sukkur canals flowing. Fodder sufficient. Prices fallen.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi cultivation in flourishing condition. Cattle healthy except in one taluka.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 19th December 1895.)—Reaping of jowari, oil-seeds and pulse of sorts and picking of cotton in progress. Wheat, gram and cotton in prosperous condition. Fodder supply has been improved by the late showers and is sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices steady, jowari being 21, bajri 19, wheat 15, rice, second sort, 9 lbs. per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Standing crops thriving. Gram coming into flower and husks. Maize 14 seers at Godhra, 13 at Dohad, 15 at Jhalod; bajri 19 at Godra, 10½ at Kalol. Fodder and labour supply sufficient. Cattle healthy.

Kaira.—(For week ending 19th December 1895).—Total rainfall during season maximum 52 inches 33 cents at Nadiad, minimum 33 inches 62 cents at Mahudabad; average fall for the district 43 inches 2½ cents. Rabi crops in fairly good condition. Fodder supply sufficient though somewhat dear. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains—bajri 9, rice 8, and wheat 7 seers per rupee. Prices unchanged.

Broach.—Total rainfall during season, maximum 69 inches 76 cents at Broach, minimum 35 inches 72 cents in Jambusar. Picking of early cotton in progress in Jambusar Taluka. Standing crops in fair condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy. Rise in the price of food-grains this week by 1 lb. in a rupee in Jambusar Taluka and fall from 1 lb. in Broach, Ahmad and Amod Taluka. Prices stationary in Vagra Taluka and petha mahal Hansot.

Surat.—(For week ending 19th December 1896).—Cotton and juwar in fair condition. Juwar is being reaped in some places. Rabi crops thriving. A good return of juwar is expected from 10 to 12 annas and that of rabi crops from 8 to 12 annas. Condition of agricultural stock good. Decrease of 2 annas 6 pies per Bengal maund in the price of juwar in Olpad, Chorasi, Bulsar, Mandvi and Bardoli talukas. In Jalalpor, price of juwar risen by 2 annas per Bengal maund; it is steady in Chikli. In Pardi price fallen by one anna per Bengal maund. Current prices of juwar in Olpad and Bulsar 14 lbs., Mandvi and Chikli 12 Parli 10½, Bardoli 11½, Jalalpor 10½ and Mandvi 13 seers.

Khandesh.—Total rainfall during season 25 inches 49 cents at Dhulia; average fall in the district 24 inches 54 cents. Harvesting of rabi continues. Cotton picking in progress. Sowing of rabi in bagayat lands continues. Standing crops in fair condition. Grass scanty in parts. Agricultural stock in fairly good condition except in two talukas. Prices of food-grains during week: Baneli 8 seers 12 chhataks, bajri 7 seers 2 chhataks, Jowari 8 seers 8 chhataks, and rice 7 seers 7 chhataks per rupee against 7 seers 3 chhataks, 8 seers, 8 chhataks, and 7 seers 1 chhataks respectively last week. Number of relief works in progress 8. Number of persons on work 3,333; on gratuitous relief 1,435. Besides the above there are 7 Local Fund road works in progress and number of men working 942.

Nasik.—(For week ending 21st December 1895).—Total rainfall during season 30 inches 34 cents. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Reaping of kharif crops complete. Sowing of rabi almost complete in bagayat lands, but stopped in jirayat lands for want of moisture. Fodder supply sufficient. Fodder scarce in most talukas. Prices stationary, bajri being 8 seers 47 tolas, jowari 9 seers 39 totals, nagli 11 seers 15 tolas per rupee. Number of people on works opened departmentally in 7 districts and Taluka local boards 2,191 and on Public Works Departmental relief works 8,948. No gratuitous relief.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature *nil* on 16th and 18th, 1° warm on 17, 2° warm on 21st, 3° warm on 22nd, and 4° warm on 20th. Vapour in air defective on 16th and 17th, normal on 18th and 19th, and excessive on 20th, 21st and 22nd. Wind normal throughout the week.

Thana.—Reaping of rice almost completed. Sowing of rabi finished. State of rabi crops very satisfactory.

Prices of food-grains, second sort—Poun